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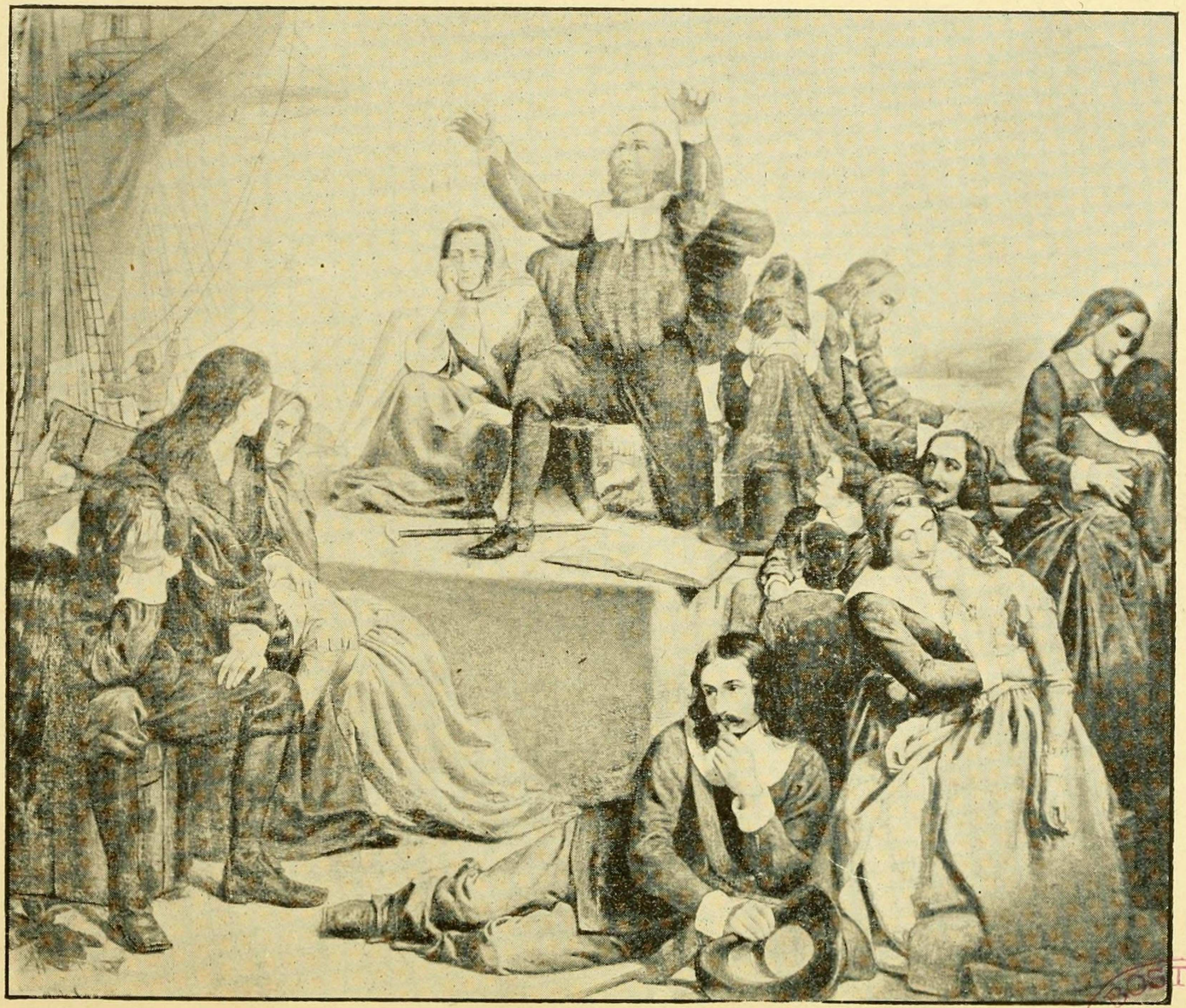

BRADFORD.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE PILGRIMS, PAINTING BY CHARLES LUCY.

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GOVERNOR

William Bradford,

AND HIS SON,

Major William Bradford.

BY

JAMES SHEPARD.

New Britain, Conn.,
JAMES SHEPARD,
1900.

HERALD PRINT.

*CS71
.B8
1900

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SEE

AUTHORITIES.

TO MY DAUGHTER,

CELIA ANTOINETTE SHEPARD,

THE NINTH

IN DESCENT FROM

GOV. WILLIAM BRADFORD,

THIS WORK

IS

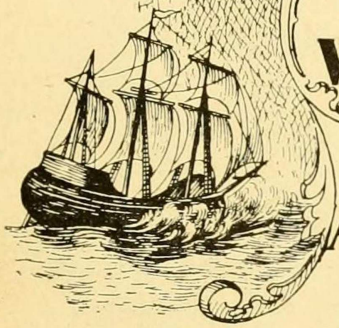
AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED.

THE SHEPARD-BRADFORD LINE.

WILLIAM BRADFORD.

WILLIAM BRADFORD. = ALICE HANSON.

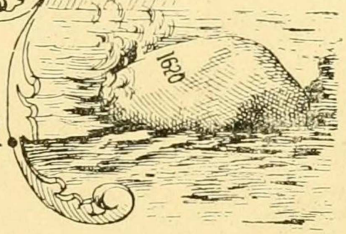
AUSTERFIELD, ENGLAND.



WILLIAM BRADFORD

AND

ALICE CARPENTER.



WILLIAM BRADFORD, = ALICE RICHARDS.

JOHN STEELE, = MELETIAH BRADFORD.

SAMUEL SHEPARD, = BETHIA STEELE.

SAMUEL SHEPARD, = HANNAH BRONSON.

SAMUEL SHEPARD, = THANKFUL MALLORY.

AMOS SHEPARD, = STATIRA ALCOTT.

JAMES SHEPARD, = CELIA ADELAIDE CURTIS.

CELIA ANTOINETTE SHEPARD.

AWS

PREFACE.

It is an honor to any person to have descended from such a worthy ancestor as Governor William Bradford. Without detracting in any degree the praises due any of the Mayflower Pilgrims, I may truly say that after a careful study of Bradford, there was no man among them whose ancestry can confer a greater honor. It is not necessary for me to speak his praise, that has already been well done by many others. But these praises, and the facts of his life are scattered with other matter through many different volumes where they can only be found by weary and patient labor. This work is published in order to do honor to such a noble sire, and to enable others to find in a single book the substance of what has been written of him, although I had no intention of publishing the same when the material was collected and first put into form.

The views of the Ancient Chapel and the Bradford house at Austerfield are from photographs by the Rev. W. W. Leete of Rockford, Ill. The other illustrations are from drawings by the author's assistant, Mr. A. W. Stipek, and from photographs in 1898, by the author.

I hereby express my sincere thanks to the authors and proprietors of the several copyrights, by whose kind favors, in permitting me to quote from their works, I am enabled to present this book so largely in their words.

I also wish to acknowledge my indebtedness and extend my special thanks for much valuable data and many useful suggestions, to my kinsman in the Bradford and Shepard lines, Mr. Rollin H.

Cooke of Pittsfield, Mass., who is, and long has been, a Bradford student, and who is now engaged in writing a history of the descendants of Governor William Bradford.

JAMES SHEPARD.

Lakeside, New Britain, Conn., Jan. 4, 1900.

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GOVERNOR

WILLIAM BRADFORD,

AND HIS SON

MAJOR WILLIAM BRADFORD.

THE NAME.

The name of Bradford is derived from the Saxon "Bradenford" or "Broad-ford," and is doubtless very ancient. Two towns of considerable size in England, are known by this name; one in Wiltshire, near Bath, the other in Yorkshire, near Leeds. The latter of these, we suppose to have been the locality from whence originated the great founder of the name in the United States.

FESSENDEN.

Bradford, situated near Avon in Wiltshire on the abrupt declivity of a hill, three and a half miles northwest from Salisbury, owes its name to the broad ford of the river.

Names of individuals were often derived from the names of the places at which they happened to reside; and names thus acquired were transmitted to families. Hence, some individual who resided at some time, at some broad ford of some stream, river or estuary, in due time was called by the name of the locality, Broad Ford and afterwards Bradford as a more convenient word of utterance.

NOTE.—The marginal lines denote that the matter opposite each line is literally or substantially quoted from the work indicated by the adjacent name in the margin.

ANCESTRY.

WILLIAM BRADFORD, Yeoman, was living at Austerfield, Yorkshire in 1575, at which time he was subsidized on twenty shillings land annual value. Of his wife nothing is known. The time of his death appears only from a record of his burial which is recorded as on January 10, 1595-6.

HIS CHILDREN WERE.

1. WILLIAM, of Austerfield, Yeoman, m. Alice Hanson, daugh- of John and Margaret (Gresham), Hanson, June 21, 1584. He was buried July 15, 1591. She probably m. 2d. Robert Briggs, Sept. 23, 1593. We have no record of her death, but it was probably quite early, as her son William was in the care of his grandfather in 1595.
2. Thomas, of whom we have no records, except that he had a daughter Margaret, bapt. March 9, 1577-8.
3. Robert, bapt. June 25, 1561, m. Alice Waigestafe Jan. 31, 1585-6. She was buried July 13, 1600. He was assessed in the subsidy of 1598. Made his will April 15, 1607 and was buried April 23, 1607. Had five children.
4. Elizabeth, bapt. July 16, 1570, m. James Hill, Jan. 20, 1595-6.

WILLIAM BRADFORD, son of WILLIAM, m. ALICE HANSON, June 21, 1584.

THEIR CHILDREN WERE.

1, Margaret, bap. Mar. 8, 1585, and was buried the next day.
2. Alice, bapt. Oct. 30, 1587. The last record of this name is "Alice Bradford died Jan. 30, 1607."
3. WILLIAM, bap. Mar. 19, 1589, and became Governor Bradford of Plymouth, Mass.

IN AUSTERFIELD.

Two miles and a half north of Scrooby, by a path along the meadows of the Idle, and also on the Great Northern Road, lies the Yorkshire village of Austerfield, in the north of England. So poor and few were its inhabitants that at the subsidy of 1575 the only laymen of sufficient property to be rated were William Bradford and John Hanson, two of those small landholders known as yeomen, once so important a section of the English commons, coming next to gentry, but now hardly known as a class. GOODWIN.

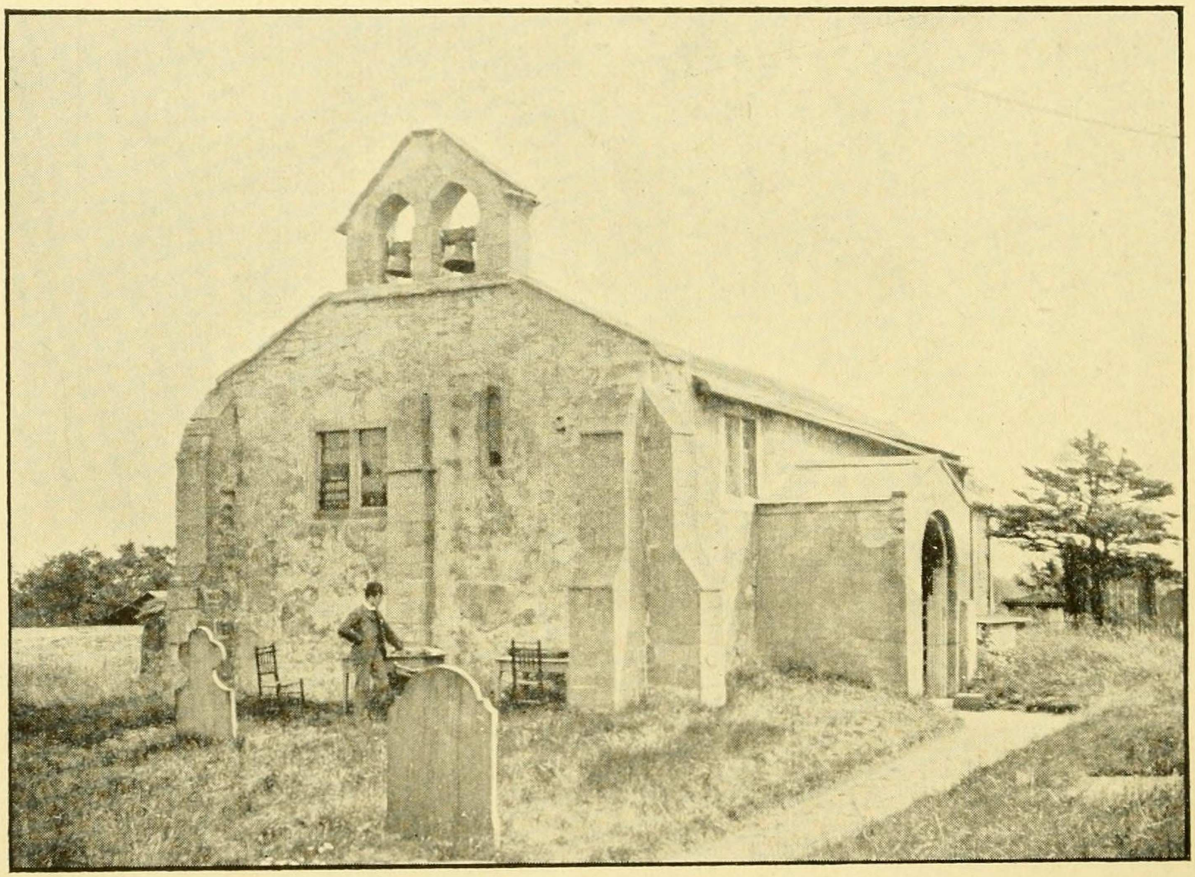
Bradford was taxed on 20 shillings land and Hanson on 60 shillings goods, annual value. It is not known who the wife of this Bradford was, but John Hanson had married Margaret Gresham on July 23d, 1560. The Greshams were a people of better account though not called to Herald's visitations. Although in a place of general poverty Bradford and Hanson stood in some degree above their neighbors, except the incumbent of the chapel, who, like other clergymen, was not subject to the tax. HUNTER.

Bradford had a son William and Hanson had a daughter Alice, and it is recorded that "William Bradfourth and Alice Hanson" were married 28 June 1584, and that their son William was baptized 19 March 1589. He was baptized by the Rev. Henry Fletcher at St. Helen's, the quaint little chapel of Austerfield which is still standing.

Here too is the rough stone font in which he was baptized. This font is several feet in circumference, and is rather rudely dug out into the shape of a very large thick bowl. Its identity is unquestionable. A few years since, (this was in 1866), a new and more elegant font was obtained DEXTER.

DEXTER.

and the old one was thrown aside, and was used by an old lady to water her fowls, but it has been restored to the chapel, and could not readily be bought with money. It was, when in use, placed on a wooden pedestal or block, but it is now resting from its sacred service upon the floor of the chapel.



ANCIENT CHAPEL, AUSTERFIELD ENG.

It is only by the record of this baptism of the future Governor of the Pilgrim Republic that the obscure village of Austerfield is now known in History. In fact it came near lying ever in obscurity for Bradford had been dead nearly two hundred years before the place of his birth was correctly known.

In 1854 the Rev. Joseph Hunter published his "Founders of New England." Mather had said that Bradford was born in Ansterfield, but no one knew where that was for the good reason that there was no such place.

BAYLIES.

It is to Dr. Cotton Mather that we are indebted for what is know of the early life of Bradford. An unfortunate, but very excusable misprint in Dr. Mather's work, or more probably a mistake in the manuscript, has frustrated all former enquirers into the origin and family connections of Bradford, about which curiosity has been alive. In the Magnalia we read that he was born in Ansterfield. No such place can be found in the villare of England, and therefore the name was no guide to the country. But in fact what is printed Ansterfield ought to be Austerfield, a village near Scrooby, being about as far to the northeast of Bawtry as Scrooby is to the South.

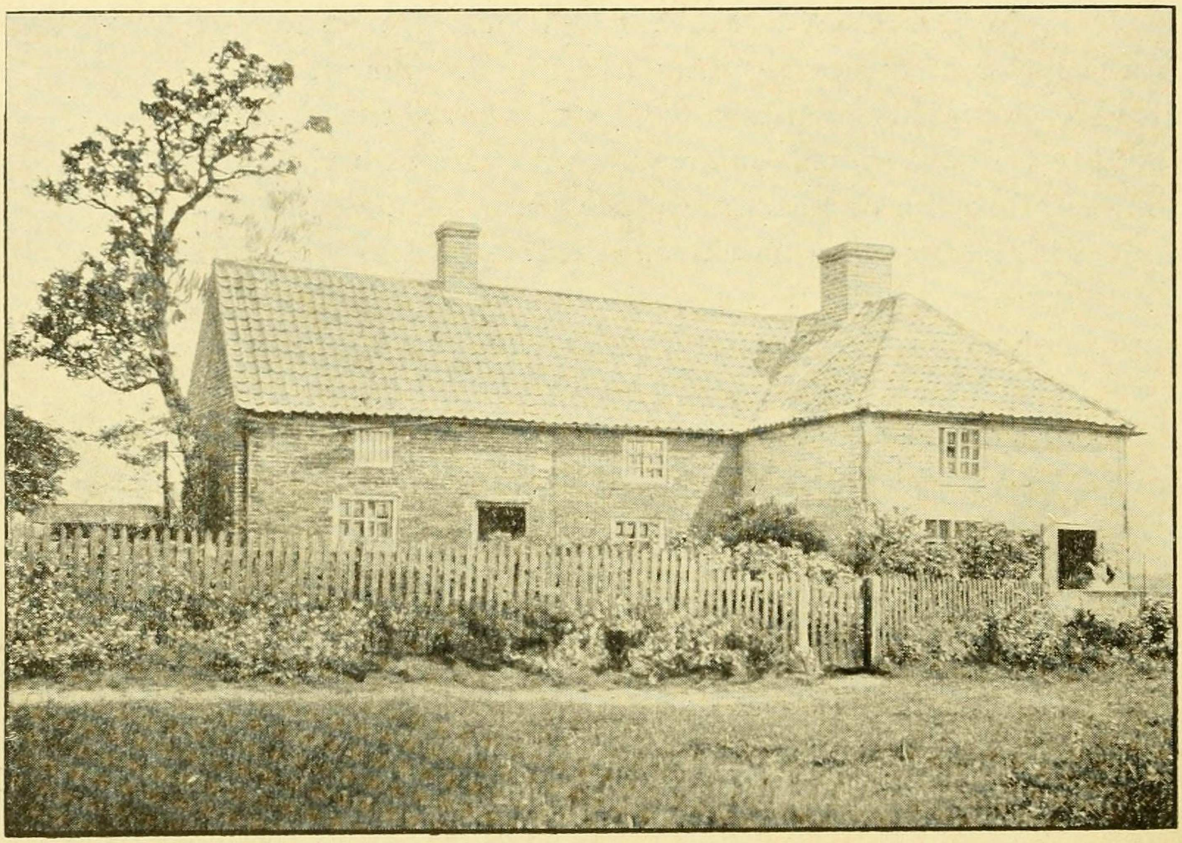
Austerfield is an ancient village consisting then, as it does now, of a few houses inhabited by persons engaged in the occupation of husbandry, and a small chapel of a very early age. Unlike Scrooby in that respect, whose early registers are lost, Austerfield has preserved them from the beginning in a good state, and it is chiefly by the help of what is recorded in them that we are able to show that this was the birth place of Gov. Bradford, and to give some account, such as it is, of his family.

HUNTER.

Austerfield, as well as Bawtry was in the days of Bradford, a royal manor, having been acquired by the crown, by forfeitures or marriages from the illustrious and well known heir of Nevil and Dispencer. The Bradfords were farmers of the demense.

REGISTER, VOL. IV.

The date of Bradford's birth is not definitely known and is variously estimated from 1588 to 1590. He gave the age of 23 at the time of his first marriage in 1613. He was 32 when first chosen Governor in 1621, and Mather says he was 69 at the time of his death in 1657. He was probably born about 1589.



BRADFORD HOUSE, AUSTERFIELD, ENG.

ARBER.

At the northern end of the village is a cottage now divided into two tenements which is believed to have been the house where Bradford was born.

On July 15, 1591, when William was about 18 months old his father was buried, and it is generally believed that his mother died soon after.

One Alice Bradford, supposed to have been the mother of William, married at Austerfield, Robert Briggs, Sept. 23, 1593, and this is the last record we have of her. HUNTER.

The infant William was early in the care of his grandfather William, who was buried on Jan. 10, 1596, and the seven year old boy was then given to the care of his Uncles Thomas and Robert. Of Thomas but little is known. Robert was assessed at Austerfield to the subsidy of 1593. One authority claims that he resided at Scrooby, and thus places William there at a very early age.

Robert Bradford made his will in 1609, and therein described himself as Robert Bradford of Austerfield, Yeoman. Bradfurth or Bradfourth is the more usual orthography of all the Bradfords of that period. They were "yeomen," which implies a condition of life a little better than that which would now be indicated by the word. HUNTER.

From extracts of wills and other records we learn that the Bradfords were men of good repute, and were associated with the best of society, "although William alone gives consequence to the Bradfords of Austerfield."

Mather says the people of Austerfield "were as unacquainted with the Bible as the Jews do seem to have been with part of it in the days of Josiah; a most ignorant and licentious people like unto their priest." DEANE.

The moral and religious state of the village was probably neither much better nor much worse than were the other agricultural villages of England at that time. Of the priest we may conclude from what is said by Dr. Mather that Bradford owed little to him of that deeply contemplative and religious turn of mind, which was remarked in him as early HUNTER.

HUNTER. as his twelfth year. He was brought up as the sons of yeomanry in those days were; attending to husbandry operations. His uncle intended him for agriculture, but his health being poor he seems to have been allowed to indulge his natural desire for study.

GOODWIN. We often hear of Bradford's lack of educational advantages from writers who, misinformed or uninformed, think that his early life was spent in the tillage of those patrimonial acres and to a vain effort at marriage into a neighboring family of Carpenters supposed to rank as his social superiors. But in fact the records show that there was no such Carpenter family in that region. Bradford represented the two leading families of Austerfield. He had barely reached the age of 18 when he became an exile from England and his scholarly character very strongly implies close study and good training in his youth.

One writer says he "was reared in a house which possessed a library of English and Latin books, no insignificant sign of prosperity when books were rare and costly," but whether this is true or not, a friend of the Bradfords near Austerfield had such a library which was, perhaps, used by the Governor in his youth.

BAYLIES. The early loss of his parents and grandfather probably gave a serious cast to his mind, and he devoted all his leisure time to reading the scriptures.

MOORE. When the English Puritans gathered together under Clifton, a sedate youth then scarcely twelve years of age, of a grave countenance and earnest manner was observed to be a constant attendant. That youth was William Bradford, who sought gratification in the Bible and he drank deep of the fountain of truth in the sacred volume.

MATHER.

Soon and long sickness kept him, as he would afterwards thankfully say, from the vanities of youth, and made him the fitter for what he was afterwards to undergo.

ELLIOTT.

His nature was earnest, and true, and steady, and thus early in life the religious spirit in him was awakened to action.

HUNTER.

His soul wanted something more than he could get from the stolid incumbent of his ancestral parish. From his uncles he had little sympathy, and from his young friends he received coarse ridicule. Soon the eager lad found his way to Brewster, Sunday mornings he followed the meadow paths, instead of the road, in making his way to Scrooby, and thence accompanied his friend to Babworth and Clifton. Babworth was not less than six or seven miles from Austerfield. As the grave, middle aged courtier and the earnest, confiding youth paced along their fragrant pathway, little did they look like the Moses and Aaron who were to establish the ark of the covenant in a Canaan yet to be conquered from the Trans-atlantic wilderness.

HAXTUN.

From the day of his advent into the world where he was eventually to become so important a factor, he associated himself with William Brewster. The tie so started was a very trifling one, but the oak grew from the little acorn of omen, and the man who was appointed Post of Scrooby the year of William Bradford's birth, became his dearest friend and wisest guide. * * * Brewster with his special gift of teaching, and intense humanity, would hardly neglect the opportunity of directing the studies of this young aspirant for knowledge.

GOODWIN.

Bradford found in Brewster not only religious sympathy but also secular instruction, his friend was a born teacher, and was rarely qualified to pass beyond the meagre range of text books and make his pupil familiar with the affairs of camps, courts, and courtiers. The youth who had a fondness for history and antiquities, must have found no little enjoyment and profit in studying the Scrooby palace in its decaying grandeur, especially with the expositions of its learned master.

It is only by one of Bradford's writings that this Scrooby Palace or old Manor house is identified as the home of Brewster, and of the Scrooby church.

GOODWIN.

When the boy had reached sixteen years there came a rude change. Prelatical persecution had become active in Basset Lawe. Some of the clergymen whom Brewster had with such sacrifice procured for neglected parishes, were driven from their pulpits while many others were harrassed and threatened.

HUNTER.

When Clifton's voice was silenced by authority, Bradford would be among those who reclaimed against the unwise and oppressive act. Young as he was he would be likely to see that no other way had remained for him and that it was his own duty and highest interest to render him all the encouragement in his power.

DEANE.

At last he formed a resolution to withdraw from the communion of the parish assemblies and engage with some society of the faithful, that should keep close unto the written word of God as the rule of their worship.

Opposing himself to the wishes of his family and daring the derision which would be showered upon him by the clowns of Austerfield, he declared himself a Separatist, joined the Scrooby Church and became a very active and useful person in the difficult operations they were soon called on to perform. This seems to have been the part he took when he was from fifteen to eighteen years of age. HUNTER.

To all remonstrances against joining the outlawed church of the Pilgrims, he answered that "to keep a good conscience and walk in such a way as God has prescribed in his word is a thing which I shall prefer above you all, and above life itself." DAVIS.

Some lamented him, some derided him, all dissuaded him; nevertheless, the more they did it, the more fixed he was in his purpose to seek the ordinances of the gospel, where they should be dispensed with the most commanded purity. MATHER.

He was one of the foremost advocates of the removal of the Pilgrims to Holland.

There is a charm in the simple English, and in the quiet pathos of Bradford's own words as he depicts the sufferings of these persecuted ones, particularly of the little congregation at Scrooby. He says: "But after these things they could not longer continue in any peaceable condition, but were hunted and persecuted on every side, so as their former afflictions were but as flea bitings in comparison of these which now came upon them. For some had their houses beset and watched night and day, and hardly escaped their hands; and the most were fain to fly and leave their houses TYLER.

TYLER.

and habitations, and the means of their livelihood. Yet these and many other sharper things which afterwards befel them were no other than they looked for, and therefore were the better prepared to bear them by the assistance of God's grace and spirit. Yet seeing themselves molested, and that there was no hope of their continuance there, by a joint consent they resolved to go into the Low-Countries where they heard was freedom of religion for all men."

When Bradford was only 18 years old he was, with others, imprisoned at Boston in Lincolnshire, for attempting to escape to Holland. Some say that in pity to his youth he was released sooner than the rest, but seven of the leaders were retained after the major portion were discharged, and it is believed that Bradford was one of the seven leaders so retained.

IN HOLLAND.

After many difficulties and disappointments, he finally succeeded in reaching Holland in 1609.

HUNTER.

It is to Bradford's energy, while still quite a young man, the church appears to have been greatly indebted in the trying circumstances which attended its removal from England.

MATHER.

After reaching Zealand he was not long ashore ere a viper seized on his hand, that is, an officer who carried him unto the magistrates, unto whom an envious passenger had accused him as having fled out of England. When the magistrates understood the true cause of his coming thither they were well satisfied with him, and so he repaired joyfully unto his brethren at Amsterdam.

Here he served a Frenchman at the working of silks, or in other words "put himself as apprentice to a French Protestant, who taught him the art of silk dyeing."

At the end of two years, he did, being of age to do it, convert his estate in England into money, but setting up for himself he found some of his designs, by the providence of God frowned upon ; which he judged a correction bestowed by God upon him for certain decays of internal piety whereinto he had fallen. The consumption of his estate he thought came to prevent a consumption of his virtue. MATHER.

His marriage bans, as recorded at Leyden, style him a fustian worker, and others have called him a weaver of fustian or frieze. Fustian was a coarse cloth of cotton and flax, and includes corduroy, mole skin, and velveteen. If he first learned silk dyeing or working at Amsterdam when in his minority, abandoned it for commercial pursuits on becomlng of age, and failing in this learned fustian working at Leyden, the various accounts of his occupation would harmonize.

He was a person of study as well as action ; and hence notwithstanding the difficulties through which he passed in his youth, he attained unto a notable skill in languages, the Dutch tongue was become almost as vernacular to him as the English, the French tongue he could manage, the Latin and Greek he mastered, but Hebrew he most of all studied. MATHER.

He stood by the Pilgrims with head, hands, heart and purse, and shared every suffering. ELLIOTT.

We find him registered as a citizen of Leyden, March 30, 1612, as William Bradford, Englishman, admitted upon the proof and security of Roger Wilson and William Lysle.

ALDEN.

The bans of matrimony are published at Leyden, between William Bretfoort, fustian worker, a young man from Osterfelt, Eng., and Dorothea May, from Witsburtz (Wisbeach, Cambridge, Eng.), Nov. 15, 1613, at which time Bradford declared that he had no elders, that is parents.

Their marriage is recorded at Amsterdam as on Dec. 9, 1613, where his age is given as 23, and her age as 16.

GOODWIN.

At Amsterdam parties to a marriage contract wrote their own names, and the name "Dority May" then written is the only autograph of her that is now known.

She was probably the daughter of John and Cornelia (Bowes), May, and granddaughter John May, Bishop of Carlisle, 1577.

IN AMERICA.

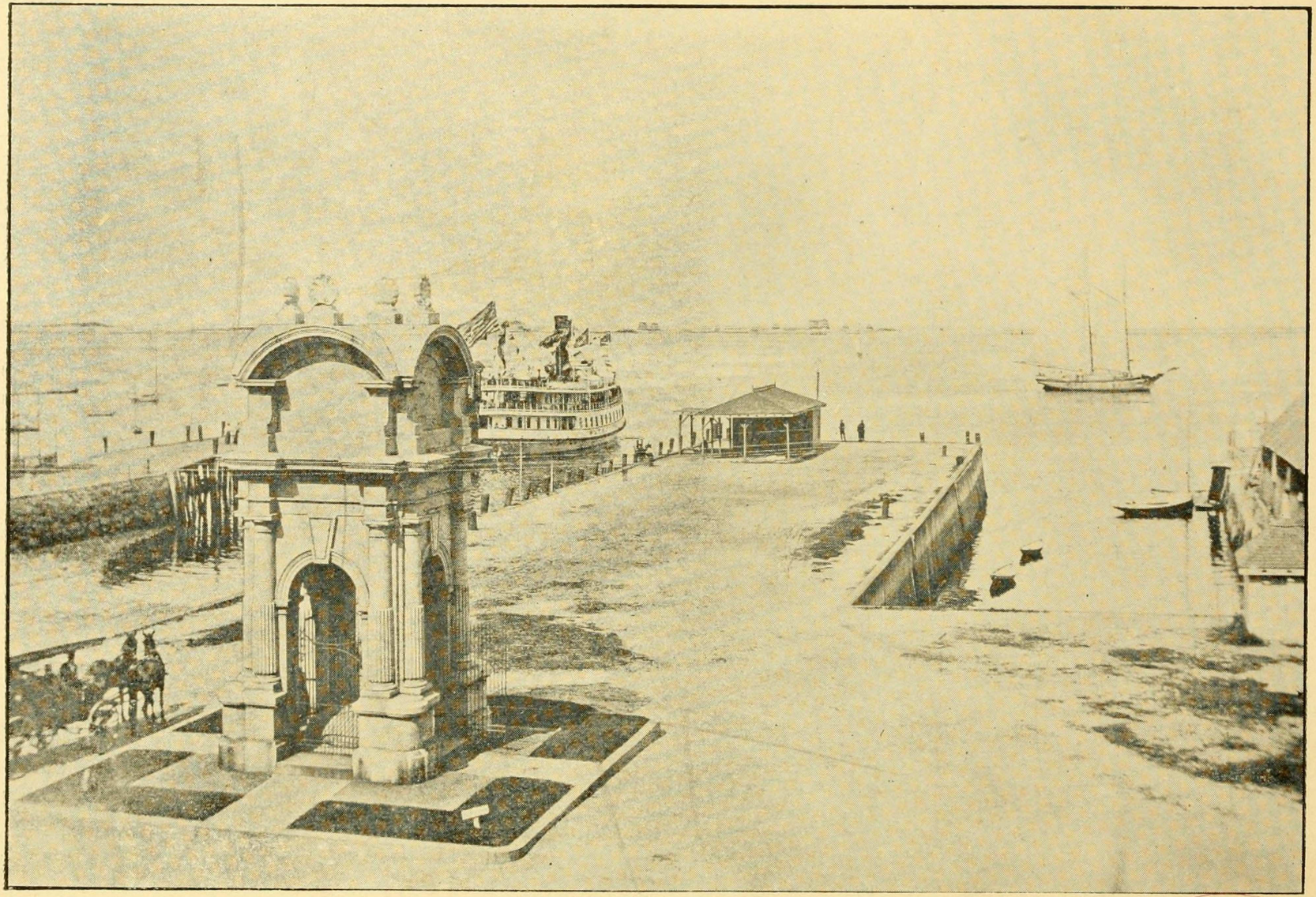
MATHER.

After Bradford had resided in Holland about half a score of years, he was one of those who bore a part in that hazardous and generous enterprise of removing into New England, with a part of Robinson's English church at Leyden.

He and his wife came over in the Mayflower, leaving behind them their only child John. She was only permitted to come in sight of the promised land, as she fell overboard and was drowned in Cape Cod Harbor, December 7, 1620. During the first year at Plymouth he was one of the foremost in all their undertakings and many privations.

BAYLIES.

His zeal and devotion to the society, his enterprising spirit and his industry, all conspired to give him such a degree of consideration that upon the death of Governor John Carver (although Bradford was then very ill), all eyes were



PLYMOUTH ROCK.

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turned upon him as Carver's successor. The Company postponed the election until he had partially recovered and then unanimously elected him governor at the early age of thirty-two. BAYLIES.

Bradford says in his history that, "Shortly after (the death of Carver), William Bradford was chosen Governor in his stead, and not being yet recovered of his illness in which he had been near ye point of death, Isaak Allerton was chosen to be an assistant unto him, who, by renewed election every year, continued sundry years together, which I here note once for all." Although he faithfully recorded the election of all other Governors, out of modesty he omits to record his own reëlection from time to time, and nowhere in his history does he mention after 1621, the fact that he was their Governor.

When the day of the annual election arrived 1624, Governor Bradford was very anxious to be relieved from the toils of the office, representing to the people that whether the office were honorable or burthensome, others ought to share it, but notwithstanding his remonstrances they elected him. BAYLIES.

His judgment and prudence had now for the three years past, commended him to the highest place of rule amongst them, by the unanimous consent of all the people. But having yoked five men besides him in the government, they gave him the advantage of the yoke by a double voice on the casting vote. HUBBARD.

In 1633 Bradford having now been chosen Governor twelve years in succession, importuned the people with so much earnestness that they consented to release him, and Edward Winslow was chosen his successor, with Bradford as first assistant or deputy governor. BAYLIES.

After two years, 1635, Bradford was again chosen governor, was again relieved by Winslow in 1636, reëlected in 1637, relieved by Prince in 1638, reëlected in 1639, relieved for the last time by Winslow in 1644, and reëlected in 1645.

MATHER.

The leader of the people in a wilderness had need to be a Moses, and if a Moses had not led the people of Plymouth Colony when this worthy person was their Governor, the people had never with so much unanimity and importunity still called him to lead them.

HUBBARD.

The inhabitants of New Plymouth found so great advantage for divers years in the wisdom and gravity of Mr. Bradford, that they never durst attempt to make any change in their Governor.

GOODWIN.

In June 1656 he was chosen Governor for the thirty-first time and Standish was again placed by his side as one of the assistants. When the freemen next gathered in court of election it must have been with full hearts and moistened eyes that they regarded those two vacant seats.

In each of the few years that Bradford was not elected governor, he was chosen deputy governor. This continuous service had been against his wishes.

NEAL.

He was a person of excellent temper, as appears by his admirable management of the peevish and forward humours of the people, under the inexpressible hardships they suffered the first three or four years of their settlement, but he bore a part in them all himself and animated the people by his own example.

He was empowered to appoint a deputy governor to relieve his labor, but he never did so. Although New Plymouth was still a small colony, the governor's duties were heavy; for he was chief justice, minister of foreign affairs, speaker of the General Court and auditor of the treasury. GOODWIN.

He was also their clerk or secretary.

The meersteads and garden plots of those which came first, laid out in December, 1620, are recorded in his hand writing, also in 1623, and appear to have been written in the years mentioned of record. ARBER.

Dr. Prince who had one of Bradford's small books, says it contained, in Bradford's own hand, a register of the early deaths, marriages and punishments at Plymouth. GOODWIN.

In addition to the office of Governor and Deputy Governor, he represented Plymouth at the meeting of the Commissioners of the United Colonies at Boston, 1653, and at Plymouth in 1656. In 1648 and in 1656 he was President of that Congress. BAYLIES.

The early meetings of the town were held at the governor's house, but no record states who presided. It was the duty of the Governor to entertain strangers, especially those who came on public affairs.

The French Jesuit, Driullette, who came to Boston in 1650, and improved the opportunity to spend a day at Plymouth, especially mentions Bradford's kindness, and the fact that the day being Friday, the Governor gave him an excellent dinner of fish. GOODWIN.

In 1632 Governor Winthrop and others were entertained at Bradford's house. They came part of the way in Captain Pierce's shallop, landing at Wessaguscus.

DRAKE.

The company proceeded on foot to Plymouth to pay Govornor Bradford a visit. They did not arrive there till "within the evening." By some means, not mentioned, their approach to Plymouth was known to the authorities there, and the Governor, Mr. Bradford, a very discreet and grave man, with Mr. Brewster and some others, went fourth and met them without the town, conducted them to the Governor's house, where they were together entertained.

BAYLIES.

The meeting on the Lord's day is described in Winthrop's journal as follows: "In the afternoon Mr. Roger Williams, according to custom, proposes a question to which the pastor, Mr. Smith, speaks briefly, then Mr. Williams prophecies (or explains), and after him the Governor of Plymouth (who had studied the Hebrew languages and antiquities), speaks to the question, after him the elder, then two or three more of the congregation. Then the elder desires Governor Winthrop and Mr. Wilson to speak to it, which they do, when this is ended Mr. Fuller, the deacon, puts the congregation in mind of their duty, the contribution, whereupon the Governor and all the rest go down to the deacon's seat and put it in the bag and then return."

BRADFORD'S CHARACTER.

GOODWIN.

Bradford's life was so interwoven with that of his Colony that the record of either is the history of both.

BAYLIES.

So full of dangers was the period of the first few years, that it was only by the prudence of Bradford, the matchless valor of Standish, and the incessant enterprise of Winslow, that the colony was saved from destruction.

The history of the colony rarely rises above the merest common place after those three consecutive years, in which died Winslow, Standish and Bradford. GOODWIN

Amory H. Bradford says that the "three most conspicuous leaders among the Pilgrims were Robinson, Brewster and Bradford."

Bradford was the staff and the support of Plymouth Colony. With such men as Brewster, Robinson and Bradford as a part of its ingredients, it is surely not to be wondered that the colony was led courageously and safely through the perilous paths with which it was destined to tread and finally planted on permanent foundations in the wilderness of the western world. DAVIS.

Brewster's hand had long been taken from Bradford's head as he knelt within his reach. The coming man was demanding more outward respect, but the Elder prayed better, the words rang out truer, when he could feel that Bradford was beside him, and their hearts were pouring out in unison the same thanks for blessings received and desire for their continuance. HAXTUN.

Carver, Bradford, Brewster, Standish, Winslow, Allerton, Hopkins, and Robinson were all called fanatics (and hated as such), when subjected to oppression in England, they were all kind and good citizens in Holland, and became even conservative in America, where they could be free to make their own laws and to obey them. ELLIOTT.

It may be observed of Bradford that he was a sensible man, of a strong mind, a sound judgment, and a good memory. He had read much of history and philosophy, but theology was his favorite study. He was able to manage the BELKNAP.

BELKNAP.

polemic part of it with much dexterity, and was particularly vigilant against the sectaries which infested the colonies, though by no means severe or intolerant as long as they continued peaceable; wishing rather to foil them by argument, and guard the people against receiving their tenets, than to suppress them by violence. Mr. Hubbard's character of him is that he was a "person of great gravity and prudence, of sober principles and for one of his persuasion (Brownists), very pliable, gentle and condescending.

MATHER.

But the crown of all was his holy prayerful, watchful, and fruitful walk with God wherein he was very exemplary.

GOODWIN.

He was a diligent letter writer, and an excellent one, which renders the extensive destruction of his letter book especially lamentable.

BAYLIES.

He was a man of learning, discretion and sound judgment, and employed much of his time in the business of the colony, and wrote much of a public nature.

ELLIOTT.

He was able to express himself readily and properly, and did not fear a disputant. From a sickly boy he grew to be a healthy, robust man. He laid his hand to work and did it. In Holland he needed a new trade, and he learned to be a dyer. In America he was required to administer the affairs of a small nation, and he did it, calmly, and sagaciously, and bravely.

ELLIOTT. MATHER.

Men are but flocks. Bradford beheld their need.
And long did them at once both rule and feed.

On a time some young men declined to work on Christmas, having conscientious scruples, as they thought, superior to the necessities of the infant state, but in the course of the

day, they indulged themselves in a game of ball. Bradford told them that their conscientious scruples might be urgent, but so were his, and he could not allow them to play while others were at work, and for their benefit.

When Lyford and Oldham plotted mischief, and proceeded toward action, the Governor met the case at the outset face to face; he did not allow the mischief to come to a head through any squeamish theories or fears. He intercepted their letters, and thus obtained the proof by which they were convicted. His business was to watch the interest of those who, engaged in other ways, had entrusted their public affairs to him. He did not wait for mischief to seek him, but finding it he put it out.

ELLIOTT.

Opening the confidential letters was an act which hardly comported with the high and honorable character which Bradford always sustained, but he knew his adversary, and his suspicions were justified by his discoveries. He sought only the good of the colony, with whose safety he was especially entrusted, and he furnished himself with the means of destroying a turbulent faction before they could endanger its peace.

BAYLIES.

As Governor, he showed gifts which the life of a struggling exile in a foreign land, together with the stern discipline of Puritan training, had done something to foster and develop, but which no external influence can implant in a nature where the roots do not grow strong.

His position was not so much that of Governor of a political community, as the manager of an industrial concern, working for exacting and sympathetic employers, with scanty resources and heavy incumbrances. It was his doctrine that legislators and rulers must take men as they are, that they

DOYLE

must uncomplainingly adapt their arrangements to the conditions of imperfect human nature. Bradford fully believed in divine guidance, but he sought it in a careful study of the ordinary facts of human life, and in patient submission to its conditions.

DOYLE.

To place him in the foremost rank of distinguished administrators would be extravagant. The size of the field wherein Bradford worked, and the comparative simplicity of the duties laid upon him, forbid that view. But one may at least say that he succeeded where greater men would have failed. The gifts needed for his work are not easily found in combination, energy restrained by patience and not lightly wearied by the indifference or perversity of others; a firm, and ever-present sense of great aims, coupled with a clear sighted perception of the every-day wants, and the practical conditions of life; and all these gifts Bradford possessed.

BAYLIES.

He conducted the affairs of the colony with consummate prudence and ability for a period of thirty-seven years.

ELLIOTT.

He was a man of nerve and public spirit, he was truly a father to the colony.

ARBER.

As long as Bradford lived no minister ever dared to aspire to lead them as Robinson had done at Amsterdam and Leyden.

DEXTER.

Early in 1622 disagreements among the Adventurers became so sharp that Weston wrote to the colony proposing that the mutual contract be abandoned. Bradford prudently kept this news secret for a time, fearing that the courage of his associates would fail wholly if they should learn that the

Adventurers wish to abandon them, small though the aid received from that source had been. His discretion was justified by later developments, when it was found that Weston had been seeking to deceive the Pilgrims, and meant to injure them. DEXTER.

In Bradford's transactions with the Indians he was strictly just, and after those unavoidable sparklings which the neighborhood of two distinct races of men like the collision of flint and steel, are sure to strike out at first, the animosities which vicinage engendered were allayed, he preserved the relations of peace unbroken. BAYLIES.

By his prompt and energetic action, upon the discovery of the Indians plot to kill the colony, he averted much bloodshed.

The spirit of the neighboring Indians was completely subdued, and no more attempts were made against the Plymouth colony for more than fifty years. His mingled system of mildness and energy conciliated their affection, and extorted their respect. When necessary, he alarmed their fears. When the emblematic defiance of the sachem of the Narragansetts was conveyed in the shape of a bundle of arrows bound together by the skin of a serpent, he answered it promptly by sending back the skin filled with powder and bullets. He soon understood all the peculiarities of their simple character. BAYLIES.

In the early perils and labors of the settlement he stood side by side with Carver, Standish and Winslow. GOODWIN.

Bradford and thirteen others personally assumed the entire indebtedness of the colony to the Adventurers and others, amounting to 2,400 pounds.

HAXTUN

William Bradford is one of the few Pilgrims of whom much can be written without conjecture. He started his life with a record, and left one which admits of pride on the part of his descendants. Even those who have no blood relation to claim, can enjoy, with those who have, without the slightest desire to repudiate any of his actions,

From the time of Bradford's arrival in Holland, until his departure for New England, he seems to have gone on his way slowly, steadily, gaining strength in the march. From the time Bradford put ashore at New England his strength and power grew rapidly.

GOODWIN.

In bodily labors he wrought beside the strongest; in action he was of the bravest; and in council he led the wisest. From that sad day when the handful of convalescents fired their match locks over the grave of Carver, to that which more than a third of a century later saw his own departure, he had gone before the foremost and stood without a peer.

FESSENDEN.

He was one of the most efficient persons in directing and sustaining the new settlement. He was the very prop and glory of the Plymouth Colony during all the whole series of changes that passed over it.

NEAL.

He was a Gentleman of a very noble and generous Spirit, laying aside all private Views when they stood in competition with publick good of the country, as appears by this example. When the Crown of England gave the Colony of Plymouth a patent for their lands, the patent was drawn in the name of William Bradford, his heirs, associates and assigns, which gave him the propriety of the whole country, but later he generously surrendered it into their hands. This endeared him so much to the people, that they chose him, in a manner, Governor for life.

HAXTUN.

It is interesting to know that "Gov. Bradford of Plymouth Colony, about 1630 was offered manorial privileges by the 'Council for New England' whose president was the Earl of Warwick; the patent ran to William Bradford and his heirs forever, who were given the right to hold the present counties of Barnstable and Plymouth as a manor, and the other colonists as their tenants and subordinates. Gov. Bradford would have been well fitted to have become Lord of the Manor, had he so chosen, for though poor, he came of an ancient and good family."

GOODWIN.

Unlike Winthrop, Bradford was remarkably free from the prevalent superstitions of his time. He never renounced the name of the days and months; he declined to express an opinion that the eclipse of 1635 had any connection with the preceeding storm; he never mentioned the comets which so generally alarmed, even the educated people of that country; nor has he ever alluded to witchcraft over which princes, ecclesiastics, universities and magistrates of the highest standing in Europe and America were then as mad as their most ignorant neighbors. Through long years he sowed the seed of liberality and his is the glory, though in his old age he left others to tend the crop. He was the man of a thousand, yea of many thousands, for the especial place which called him to its service. Wonderful indeed was it that a single ship load of yeomen and artisans, cast up like waifs on the shore of an unknown wilderness should have had not only a Carver, Brewster, and Fuller, but also such a greater trio as Winslow, Standish and Bradford.

DAVIS.

With the death of Standish and Bradford the original leaders of the Pilgrims disappeared and with them much of that sweetness and moderation and liberality which under their influence and example had characterized the Old Colony.

DAVIS. Bradford had scarcely been three months in his grave before the narrower spirit of Massachusetts began to make itself felt where he had always exercised a restraining hand. Gov. Bradford died in March, and in June following it was ordered by the court that any quaker ranter or other notorious heritics,

* * * * * * *

be ordered to the place from whence they came, with a fine of twenty shillings for every week that they shall stay after such order.

DAVIS. After Bradford's death, those who were left offered a feeble barrier to the tide of bigotry which had then set in.

DEXTER. He read much on subjects of History and philosophy. He had the tastes of a student and became somewhat accomplished as a linguist, philosopher and theologian.

ELLIOTT. He left a library consisting of two hundred and seventy-five volumes, no small collection when we remember the times.

It was larger than any library in the Colony, except that of Brewster. Governor Bradford, during his life time, gave most of these books to his son William, who was an antiquarian and a latin scholar. Major William gave to his son Samuel all his latin books "to encourage him in bringing up one of his sons to learning, and to be by him given to his said son whom he shall so bring up." The rest of his books were left in trust to be delivered to said son of his son Samuel, if he should be "brought" up to learning.

Governor Bradford seems to have been a man of grave and modest demeanor, but of unusual versatility, good judgment and executive capacity and especially in view of his early life of exceptional culture. Bradford's writings are exceedingly valuable. DEXTER.

The well composed and useful dialogue by that honored pattern of piety, is a defense of the cause the Pilgrim fathers suffered for being no other in effect but what our (Plymouth) church, and the churches of Christ in New England do profess and practice. MORTON.

In his will he refers to "some small books written by his own hand," but these small books, so historically valuable, disappeared generations ago and their very subjects are unknown, except strange to say, "Sundry useful verses," and the book mentioned by Prince.

In his attempt at poetry the muses were woo'd in vain; his verses are prosaic, rough and inelegant. BAYLIES.

Some of them appear in Morton's Memorial from which we select the following:

"From my years young in days of youth,
God did make known to me His truth,
And call'd me from my native place,
For to enjoy the means of grace.
In wilderness he did me guide
And in strange lands for me provide,
In fears and wants, through weal and woe,
A pilgrim, past I to and fro;
Oft left of them whom I did trust; MORTON.

MORTON.

How vain it is to rest on dust;
A man of sorrows I have been
And many changes I have seen,
Wars, wants, peace, plenty, have I known,
And some advanced, others thrown down.
The humble poor, cheerful and glad,
Rich, discontent, sower and sad
When fears and sorrows have been mixt.
Consolations came betwixt.
Faint not poor soul, in God still trust,
Fear not the things thou suffer must;
For whom he loves he doth chastise
And then all tears wipe from their eyes.
Farewell dear children, whom I love,
Your better Father is above;
When I am gone he can supply
To him I leave you when I die,
Fear him in truth, walk in his ways
And he will bless you all your days.
My days are spent, old age is come
My strength it fails, my glass near run,
Now I will wait, when work is done
Until my happy change shall come
When from my labors I shall rest,
With Christ above for to be blest."

BRADFORD'S "HISTORY OF PLIMOUTH PLANTATION."

DEANE.

It is evident that Governor Bradford early formed the plan of writing a history of this colony. In 1625 and 6 he says: "It was God's marvelous providence that we were ever able to wade through things, as will better appear if

God give me life and opportunity to handle them more particularly in another treatise more at large, as I desire and purpose, (if God permit)." DEANE.

Among all his public and private engagements he found time to prepare a History of the colony, which he had taken so prominent part in founding, and for very many of the transactions of the Pilgrims he is the only authority. BAYLIES.

In the fore part of his manuscript history he wrote in connection with his Hebrew studies, eight pages of exercises with English explanations, commencing with the following statement.

"Though I am growne aged, yet I have had a longing desire to see with my owne eyes something of that most ancient language and holy tongue in which the law and oracles of God were write, and in which God and Angels spoke to the holy patriarks of old time and what names were given to things from the creation. And though I cannot attain to much herein, yet I am refreshed to have seen some glimpse hereof, (as Moses saw the land of canan a farr off), my aime and desire is to see how the words and phrases lye in the holy texte and to discerne somewhat of the same for my owne contente."

To William Bradford, as the simple, but graphic historian, we owe a deep debt of gratitude for the records he preserved and the story he told. BROWN.

His Journal, or history, is our New England Testament, the Genesis, Exodus and Joshua of the Plymouth Plantation, the story of the Pilgrim Fathers in Old England, in Holland and in New England, told by one who was one of them from the beginning. MEADE.

BROWN. Bradford proved his capacity and largeness of mind by giving us his history, which by its racy English, its far reaching insight, and quiet strokes of pathos and humor, might have beguiled even Shakespeare himself for an hour or more.

LORD. In the simplicity of its style and the felicity of its expressions, the history of William Bradford stands easily first in contemporaneous accounts of the beginings of a nation, and may well serve as a model for future historians.

MORTON. No man stands better than he on the rolls of history, civil or ecclesiastical. His sound good sense and elevated patriotism would have done honor to any age.

DEANE. The opportunities which Governor Bradford enjoyed for writing the history of this colony were superior in many respects to those of any other person. This, taken in connection with the high character which he has always enjoyed, has caused his work to be regarded as of the first authority, and is entitled to take precedence of everything else relating to the history of the Pilgrims.

DOYLE. It is the foundation on which, supplemented by a few minor authorities, all subsequent accounts of the voyage of the Mayflower, of the previous history of those who sailed in her, and of the early years of the colony which they founded are based.

TYLER. Bradford deserves the pre-eminence of being called the father of American History. We pay to him also that homage which we render to those authors who, even by their writings, give to us the impression that admirable as they may be in authorship, behind their authorship is something still more admirable—their own manliness.

After he had been in America ten years, and had seen proof of the success of the heroic movement in which he was a leader, his mind seems to have been pressed by the historic significance of that movement; and thenceforward for twenty years he gave his leisure to the composition of a work in which the story of the settlement of New England should be told in a calm, just, and authentic manner. The result was his History of Plymouth Plantation, a book which has had an extraordinary fate. TYLER.

It was left by its author in manuscript, and so remained for more than two hundred years. It was written on one side of the paper only, a very remarkable circumstance for those days.

After his death it came into the hands of his nephew, Nathaniel Morton, by whom it was profusely used in the composition of his famous New England memorial, published in 1699. Afterward the manuscript belonged to Thomas Prince, who drew from it what he desired when writing his Chronological History of New England.

By Prince the old book was left at his death in his library in the tower of Old South Church, Boston, where it was used by Thomas Hutchinson when engaged on his History of Massachusetts Bay. It had previously been used by Hubbard and Mather. During the occupation of Boston by the British troops in 1775-6, Prince's library was plundered and many precious historical documents were destroyed. Bradford's manuscript was known to have been in that library not long before, and as afterward it did not appear along with the remains of the library, it was given up for lost, and was mourned over by American scholars for nearly a hundred years. In 1855, however, the long lost treasure was discovered in England in the Fulham library, the ancient and TYLER.

TYLER.

rich collection belonging to the Bishop of London. It was thereupon at once copied and published in this country, and by American historical students it was welcomed back into life with a sort of jubilant All hail.

Of this edition of 1856 it was said :

REGISTER, VOL. X.

It is a pity that Gov. Bradford's History could not have been published in a manner fully worthy of it. * * * There never was a fairer opportunity to honor a founder of an empire than was offered in this work of the great Bradford. It should have been accompanied by all of his letters that could be found, which would in any way elucidate its text, and also by a memoir of the author. However, we are thankful for Bradford's history in any shape, thankful to Mr. Dean for the great care and pains he has bestowed upon it.

In 1896 a limited *fac simile* edition was published and since then the original has been presented to the state of Massachusetts, and two new editions have been printed by that State. This is the book which the newspapers have incorrectly persisted in calling the "Log Book of the Mayflower."

Senator Hoar says that Bradford's manuscript seems to him "the most precious manuscript on earth, unless we could recover one of the four gospels as it came in the beginning from the pen of the Evangelist. * * * Think of the story of sufferings, of sorrows, of peril, of exile, of death, and of lofty triumph which that book tells, which the hand of the great leader and founder of America has traced on those pages. Of all these things this is the original record by the hand of our beloved father and founder. There is nothing like it in human annals since the the story of Bethlehem."

TYLER.

There is no other document upon New England history that can take precedence of this, either in time or in authority. Governor Bradford wrote of events that had passed under

his own eye, and that had been shaped by his own hand, and he had every qualification of a trustworthy narrator. His mind was placid, grave, well poised; he was a student of many books and of many languages, (Dutch, French, Latin, Greek and Hebrew), and being thus developed both by letters and by experience, he was able to tell well the truth of history as it had unfolded itself during his own strenuous and benignant career. TYLER.

It is difficult to see how Bradford, with his life of strenuous action and his scanty resources in the way of books, could have had much leisure for study. What Bradford had in common with Bunyan, was a mind at once vigorous and thoroughly artistic, and so steeped in the English version of the Bible, that it instinctively and spontaneously found expression in Biblical words, phrases and modes of construction. DOYLE.

His history is an orderly, lucid, and most instructive work; it contains many tokens of its authors appreciation of the nature and requirements of historical writings; and it must hence forward take its true place at the head of American historical literature, and win for the author the patriotic dignity that we have ascribed to him.

The philosophical thoroughness of his plan is indicated at the very beginning of his book. In relating the history of Plymouth plantation, he undertakes to go back to "the very root and rise of the same," and to show its "occasion and inducements," and he avows his purpose to write "in a plain style with singular regard unto the simple truth in all things." This plan of course conducts him into an account of the origin of religious dissent in English churchmen and statesmen in their attempt to beat back that dissent into submission, and to throttle its free voice. He tells of their departure TYLER.

into Holland, and then their troubles thereabout with some of the many difficulties they found and met withal, "of their manner of living and entertaining there," of the "reasons and causes of their removal" across "the vast and furious ocean." The place they had "thoughts on was some of those vast and unpeopled countries of America, which are fruitful and fit for habitation, being devoid of all civil inhabitants, where there are only salvage and brutish men which range up and down, little otherwise than the wild beasts of the same." There is something very impressive in the quiet, sage words in which he pictures the conflicts of opinion among the Pilgrims over this question of their removal to America, their clear, straight view of the peril and pains which it would involve, and finally the considerations that moved them, in spite of all the tremendous difficulties they foresaw to make their immortal attempt. No modern description of these modest and unconquerable heroes can equal the impression made upon us by the reserve and the moral sublimity of the historians words.

As the history proceeds year by year, few things are omitted that a noble curiosity could desire to look into, the bright and the sombre side of that primal life, its inadequate shelter, its sickness, its weakness, its long pressure upon the verge of famine and assassination, its roughness, its grim toil, its ignoble wranglings and meannesses, its incongrous outbreaks of crime, its steady persistent ascent into prosperity, through sagacious enterprise, hard work and indomitable faith, its piety and its military exploits, its philanthropy, its acute diplomacy, its far-eyed statesmanship. As the book is composed in the form of annual records of experience, it has the privilege of stopping where it will without violating its own unity. The historians hand kept moving upon this task for twenty years, and when at last old age and public cares

rested too heavy upon it, the work brought down to 1646, was finished so far as it went. Break off where it would, that work could not be a fragment. TYLER.

In 1650 he wrote the closing lines of this invaluable work, and added that full list of Mayflower passengers. At the bottom of the last section he wrote "Anno 1647" an entry which shows his intention of continuing the work, but time and strength were wanting. GOODWIN.

The prevailing trait of its pages is of course grave; but at times this sedateness is relieved by a quaint and pithy emphasis of phrase that amounts almost to humor. But a writer like Bradford is more likely to condescend to a solemn sort of sarcasm than to humor, as for instance, in his dealing with John Lyford, the mischievous clerical imposter who, in 1624, found his way to Plymouth, and vexed the souls of the Pilgrims by the antics of his sly sensual and malignant life. Some lines in Bradford's sketch of this fawning swindler remind one of the more elaborate work of a mighty painter of human character in our time, having particularly an amusing resemblance to that great artist's portrait of Uriah Heep. The historian ushers Lyford upon the stage under the ironical title of "an eminent person," and adds that when he "first came ashore, he saluted them with that reverence and humility as is seldom to be seen, and indeed made them ashamed, he so bowed and cringed unto them, and would have kissed their hands if they would have suffered him; yea, he wept and shed many tears, blessing God that had brought him to see their faces; and admiring the things they had done in their wants, and so forth as if he had been made all of love, and the humblest person in the world." TYLER.

In the early, and doubtful days of the Plymouth colony,

TYLER.

the true men were troubled by the querulous and paltry complaints which, by some of the weaker brethren, were sent back or carried back to England, and which had the effect of discouraging the flow of emigration thither. Many of these complaints seemed to a man like Bradford to be too despicable for serious notice as thus "the people are much annoyed with mosquitoes." His contemptuous answer was: "They are too delicate and unfit to begin new plantations and colonies, that cannot endure the bitings of a mosquito. We would wish such to keep at home till at least they become mosquito-proof."

GOODWIN.

Governor Bradford laid down his pen in 1650. For nearly two hundred years little or nothing material was added to the annals of his time. He is the supreme authority.

BRADFORD'S PROPERTY.

The life Bradford so devotedly lived for others has made even his private affairs a matter of public interest. In the tax list of 1632, only two men were taxed more than Bradford when he was rated the same as four others.

CAPEN.

At the time of his death he was the richest man in Plymouth Colony. The amount of his property was about nine hundred pounds. The next in rank for wealth was Miles Standish, who died in 1656, and whose property was estimated at about four hundred pounds.

DAVIS' LAND MARKS.

The earliest records indicate that all the land between Burial hill and Main street, once belonged to John Alden and William Bradford. The remainder of the land between School street and Main street belonged to Governor Bradford and the tradition that his house was located there has never been disputed by the most critical antiquarian. The letter of

DAVIS' LAND MARKS.

De Rasiers, giving an account of his visit to Plymouth in 1627, and a description of the town at that time places the house beyond the possibility of a doubt on the corner of the Square and Main street. He says "in the center on the cross street stands the governor's house."

He once owned the lot where Pilgrim Hall now stands, besides other lands in the central part of Plymouth. On December, 29, the day before the Pilgrims made their final decision to plant at Plymouth, an exploring party went three miles up Jones' River to what is now Kingston, and they "had a great liking to plant" there. It is reasonable to suppose that Bradford was one of the number who had a great liking for that locality; for within a few years after the settlement, about 1628, we find him the possessor of quite a large estate there, (about 300 acres). He had a house there as early as 1637, resided there when Winslow was Governor in 1644 and as late as 1647.

DAVIS.

Though Governor Bradford had a house in that part of Plymouth which is now Kingston, which he occupied while he was out of office, he was undoubtedly occupying the house on the corner of Main street and Town square at the time of his death.

It is also remarked that he wrote no more history after 1647, the year he is supposed to have left his farm.

DREW.

A portion of this farm has never been sold to this day, but has descended by inheritance or bequest from the Pilgrim Governor to the present owners. In 1822 a portion, including the home lot, was sold to Francis Drew, who married into the Bradford family, and on Sept. 30, 1897, this

DREW.

lot passed from Dr. Thomas Bradford Drew to the Massachusetts Society of the Mayflower Descendants as a memorial to Gov. William Bradford and his son, Major William Bradford. It is situated on a slight eminence overlooking Jones' river with a full view of the monument to Myles Standish, three miles distant in an easterly direction across the water, while Plymouth is distinctly seen at the right, four miles away. At present (1898), the lot is designated by a single sign board bearing the following inscription:

"This eminence is a portion of The ancient estate of William Bradford, the illustrious Governor of Plymouth Colony, where he had a house before 1637. Here his son, the Honourable Major William Bradford lived and died in the year 1704. Wamsutta, the Indian Chieftain, tarried here just previous to his death in 1662."

The opposite side of the same board is lettered "The Old Bradford Lot."

While it is thought by some that Bradford occupied the Kingston House only during the five years when he declined the cares of office, it is recorded that during one of his official years (1643), he was there. His household was large enough so that he could have occupied both places at the same time, stopping in Plymouth as business required, and returning to his farm for rest when his presence in Plymouth was not necessary.

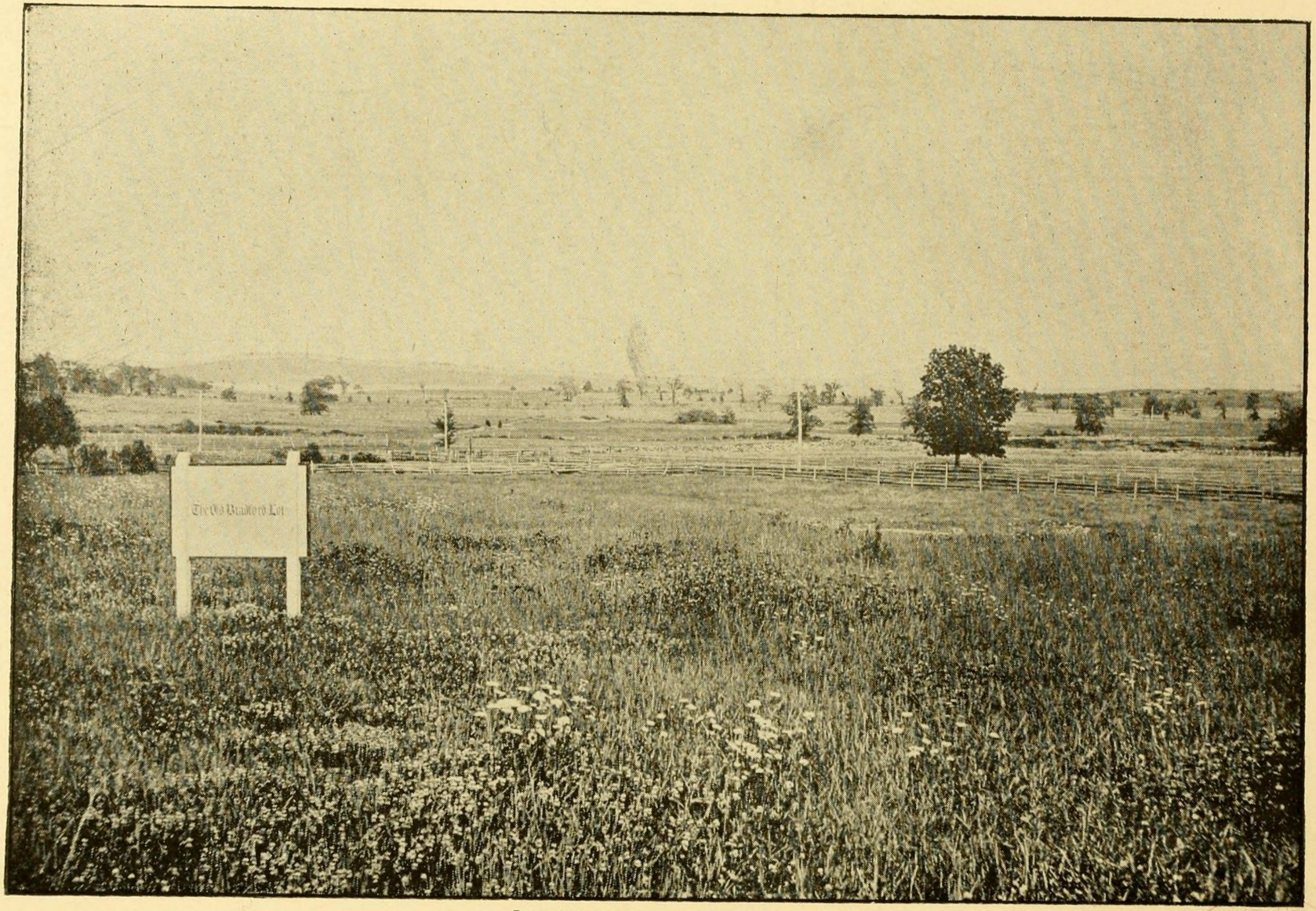
BRADFORD'S FAMILY.

GOODWIN. YOUNG.

The fourth marriage in the colony was Governor Bradford to Mrs. Alice Southworth, widow, Aug. 14, 1623.

GOODWIN.

She was the daughter of Alexander Carpenter. It is a favorite old Colony tradition that Bradford and Alice Carpenter were lovers in adjacent English houses, but that the



BRADFORD LOT, KINGSTON, MASS.

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father Carpenter forbade the match on account of Bradford's social inferiority; that Alice was given to the well to do Edward Southworth, while Bradford, going to Holland made a loveless match with Dorothy May, who found a sought for solution of her loneliness in the waters of Cape Cod Harbor, and that Bradford then wrote to the now widowed Alice to come to him. This story is groundless and absurd.

Alexander Carpenter, the father of Alice, lived at Wrington near Bath. From Austerfield to Wrington would then have been an expensive, arduous journey of some weeks duration. Bradford was only seventeen when he began his migration to Holland which he accomplished a few months later. It is quite absurd to suppose without some evidence that previous to that early age he had been busy with amatory pursuits in a remote part of the country. He was at Leyden in 1609. The first mention of Carpenter being there is in 1612. There is no reason whatever for supposing that Bradford ever saw the Carpenters before their arrival at Leyden. He was then a young man of more property and culture than most of his associates, and was fast becoming a leader. In all probability the obscure Mr. Carpenter, who is only known to us as the father of his daughters, would have most gladly welcomed an alliance with him. In the autumn of 1613 Bradford married Dorothy May. There is nothing to indicate that they were not a thoroughly affectionate couple; and that the union was pleasant may be inferred from Bradford's semi-confidential correspondence in later years with his father-in-law, John May, who remained in Holland.

Edward Southworth was early at Leyden where he married Alice Carpenter, May 28, 1613. The widowed Alice had good reasons for coming to Plymouth. Her little property would there be a competence, and her two boys might expect good positions at maturity, she was of its faith, her

GOODWIN.

brother Fuller was already there, and her brother and sister Morton, with her five nieces, and Fuller's wife were to go in the Anne; that she accompanied them is easily accounted for without reference to Bradford. Then the latter's house much needed a mistress; the lady's relatives were among Bradford's intimate friends, and brief wooing was quite according to the spirit of the times.

We have a clue to Bradford's family four years after this marriage, when the cattle division was ordered, May 22, 1627. For the purpose of this division the people of the Colony were divided into twelve lots, of thirteen persons each. It is clear that there was no one family, other than Bradford's that alone was large enough to include thirteen persons. In every case except Bradford's it was expressly stated that others were "joyned" to or with the person whose name stood at the head, while with Bradford the word "joyned" was omitted, merely adding to his name "and those with him," as if they were already of his family, or in some sense already "with him" without being added or joined thereto.

GOODWIN.

"An heifer of the last year which was of the great White Back Cow that was brought over in the 'Anne'", (the same ship in which Mrs. Bradford came), fell to the Governor, Mr. William Bradford and *those with him*, "to wit: his wife Alice Bradford, William Bradford, Mercy Bradford, Joseph Rogers, Thomas Cushman, William Latham, Mannassah Kempton, Juliana Kempton, Nathaniel Morton, John Morton, Ephraim Morton, and Patience Morton."

The Governor, his wife and the two children require no explanation. Of the others "Thomas Rogers dyed in the first sickness," and his son, Joseph Rogers, had no doubt been taken care of by this kind hearted and fatherly man.

Robert Cushman's last request of Bradford. "Have a care of my son as of your son" was generously fulfilled, (and thus we find this son in the Bradford family) and so worthy was the result that Thomas Cushman was chosen as Brewster's immediate successor. GOODWIN.

William Latham came over in the Mayflower as the boy servant of Governor Carver and no doubt when Carver died, Latham too fell to Bradford's care. The Kemptons were brother and sister-in-law to Bradford, Mrs. Kempton being his wife's sister. The four Morton children were the children of Mrs. Kempton by her first husband, George Morton, who came to Plymouth in 1623, and died in 1624. Every member of the bereaved family doubtless received the kind attention of Governor Bradford, and thenceforward Nathaniel Morton was the object of paternal kindness from his illustrious uncle. Although Nathaniel Morton's mother lived nearly as many years as Mrs. Bradford, so endeared was he to his loving aunt, that in the closing lines of his poem to her memory he calls her *mother*.

"Adoe my loving friend, my aunt, my mother
Of those that's left I have not such another."

Some time after this cattle division, Bradford's son John, came over and a son Joseph was born in 1630, thus making in all, four Bradford children. About 1628 Mrs. Bradford's two Southworth boys joined the Bradford family.

They were received by Bradford as own sons and their advanced studies were under his care. They did him and their mother ample credit, becoming leading citizens. GOODWIN.

Captain Thomas Southworth, though only twenty-eight when elder Brewster died was proposed as his successor; but Bradford, who had designed him for the civil service, caused the substitution of another of his proteges, Thomas Cush-

GOODWIN.

man. In 1654 died John Faunce, who had married Southworth's cousin, Patience Morton. At the head of the grave, during the burial, stood a pitiful group of little orphans left in poverty, but Lieutenant Southworth taking by the hand Thomas, a boy of eight years, led him away to adopt into his family and, transmitting that which he had received from Gov. Bradford, gave the orphan a good education, secular and religious, for which Thomas Faunce, the last ruling elder known in Plymouth, said that he had "reason to bless God to all eternity."

About 1644 another member was added to the Bradford family. Bradford wrote a letter to Mrs. Bradford's sister Mary in England (who had just buried her mother), and invited her to come to them, "they would be helpful to her, though they had grown old," and he offered to pay her passage if she needed it. Among the Deaths on the Plymouth Church records for March 1667 we find this entry :

"Mary Carpenter, sister of Mrs. Alice Bradford, the wife of Gov. Bradford, being newly entered into the 91st year of her age. She was a Godly old maid, never married."

Governor Bradford has not generally been credited with having established the first orphan Asylum in this country, but this review of his family shows that it contained, at least seven and probably ten orphans and it is doubtful if so many bereaved children had ever before, in America, been gathered into one band. His children, her children and their children were not enough for the generous Bradford so long as any worthy child needed a parent's care. Of the eighteen members of his family hereinbefore supposed, only one-third of them bore the name of Bradford.

It was not alone as Governor that Bradford ruled the colony. He was called the father of the colony, and Mrs. Bradford was the recognized mother. Her son Constant held many offices, both civil and military, and was, for sixteen years, the Colony's treas-

urer. Her son Thomas was even more prominent, and among his many public offices he was for a long term of years Colonial Commissioner, and Assistant for the Colony at large, Bradford's son Major William was next to Standish, a chief military man of the Colony. He was assistant treasurer, Colonial Commissioner, Judge of Probate, besides being assistant or Deputy Governor for thirty-four years. Bradford's son, Joseph, was also a Major, and his grandson John was one of the representatives from Plymouth in the first General Court at Boston, after the union with Massachusetts. The second Ruling Elder of the Colony, Thomas Cushman, and the third and last Elder, Thomas Faunce, were of the Bradford family and training. Ephraim Morton was for many successive years a member of the Council of war, and Nathaniel Morton was Secretary of the Colony for forty years. It is no common thing to find so many public servants in one family or to find the public so largely under the influence of one man.

HIS INVENTORY.

The inventory of the estate of Gov. Bradford enables us to take a look into the great house where this large family lived. We find "Bedding and other things in ye old parler," including a green rugg, a wainscot bedsted and settle, a court cubbard, "a winscott chist and cubburd," leather chairs, great wooden chairs, three matchlock muskets, a snaphance muskett, a birding piece and another small piece, besides a pistol and cutlass. "In the great Rome" are two great carved chairs, small carved chair, three striped carpets, thirteen cushions, a fowling piece, a pair of old bandeleers and many other things. Of linen there is quite an array including over six dozen napkins. There are eight pewter plates, thirteen platters, five saucers, four basons, five dishes, a candlestick, a salt, and a bottle, besides sixteen other pieces, making a total of sixty-four pieces of pewter. "In the kitchen" we find four venices glasses, only seven earthen dishes, and the four dozen

trenchers which served as plates. Also many brass articles including a brass mortar and pestal and numerous other things down to a "peec of old iron to lay before a dripping pan." And then we find "In the new chamber his clothes" the first item of which is "a stuffe suite with silver buttons & a coate." Some of the other items are—a cloth cloak faced with taffety, "a sod coullered cloth suit," a turkey grogram suit and cloak, "a kid wastcoat, a lead coullered cloth suit with silver buttons, a light coullered stuffe coate, an old violett coullered cloake and an old green goune." Of "the plate or silver we find "one great beer bowle, another beer bowle, 2 wine cupps, a salt, the trencher, salt and a drame cup and 13 silver spoones." "In the studdie" are fourteen pairs of shoes and various kinds of cloth, "linnin-woolcey, moheer, penistone, broadcloth, carsye, kid plaine, kash and holland," amounting in all to one hundred and thirteen yards. Then there are "his books" too numerous to mention, "his desk" and several "chists." No doubt there were other rooms in the house which the appraisers did not name, and we cannot vouch for all of the things having been found in the rooms indicated, for they have recorded the various live stock, and even his lands, under the head of "In the studdie."

BRADFORD RELICS.

We wonder what has become of these various things and cannot help but covet them. We even go so far as to select the particular things that we would like, and yet, we would be contented with only just one of those silver buttons. But few of these relics are now known to exist. Among the relics of the Plymouth church on exhibition in Pilgrim Hall is a book written by Rev. John Robinson, published in 1610, and presented by Robinson to William Bradford.

MOORE.

Governor Bradford's antique arm chair was used by the presiding officer of the Old Colony Club, established at

Plymouth, 1769. It reverted to the heirs of Dr. L. Lee Baron on the dissolution of the club, and is now preserved by the family of N. Russell, Esq., of Plymouth. MOORE.

Mr. Joseph Belcher Waters of Salem, Mass., has his Bible printed 1592. It is in Old English Letters; the covers and margins are worn down to the reading. It has a family record from the Governor's birth in 1690, Mr. Waters being in the seventh generation. GOODWIN.

Through these six generations the Holy Book has descended with the loss of only a few of the first and last leaves, but the boards of the cover are gone, the margins worn down almost to the text, and the leather of the back rolled up. MORSE

BRADFORD'S DEATH AND BURIAL.

Governor Bradford last presided in Court Feb. 13, 1657. On March 15th, he was absent from illness and Collier took the chair.

Yet he felt himself not what he counted sick, till May 7th, the night after which the God of heaven so filled his mind with ineffable consolations that he seemed little short of Paul, rapt up unto the unutterable entertainments of Paradise. The next morning he told his friends that the good spirit of God had given him a pledge of his happiness in another world and the first fruits of his eternal glory; and on the day following he died, May 9, 1657, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. MATHER.

This worthy gentleman was interred with the greatest solemnities that the jurisdiction to which he belonged was in a capacity to perform, many deep sighs, as well as loud MORTON.

MORTON.

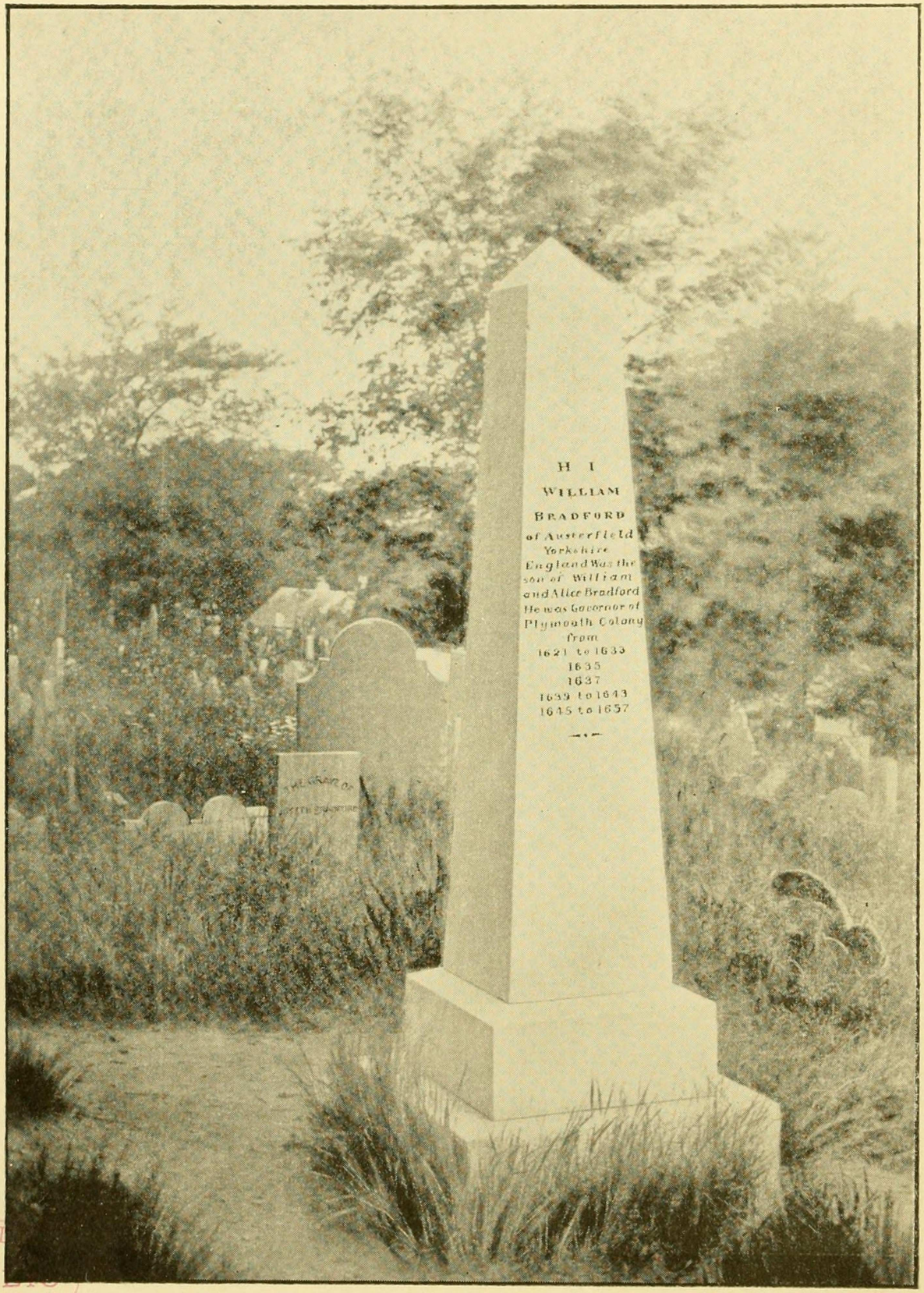
volleys of shot declaring that the people were no less sensible of their own loss, who were surviving than mindful of the worth and honor of him that was deceased. You might now easily discern a heavy heart in the mournful countenance of every sober minded and considerate man.

GOODWIN.

It was no common procession that bore the dead leader up that sharp ascent to Burial hill. The whole community stood sadly and reverently by, while the grave was filled. The train band fired over the spot the volleys due to a chief magistrate, but according to Colonial usage there were no other ceremonies. Yet the mourning was profound throughout the United Colonies of New England, for he was everywhere regarded "as a common blessing and father to them all."

His last resting place was happily selected. It is on the brow of the hill looking down on that spot where, from the early days, was his happy home. All along, just below it, lies the town of which he was in such large part the founder and guardian; farther out lies the harbor, with its islands and headlands including that monumental hill where lived the great comrade Standish, and in clear weather, across the sparkling bay appears Cape Cod where his young wife Dorothy, found a watery grave before Plymouth had been reached. It is a beautiful and grand panorama, which offers to the eye not a few of the most interesting land marks of Pilgrim history.

Bradford is the only one of the Mayflower Pilgrims whose resting place is definitely known. Although no stone was originally erected to his memory, his burial place is identified by that of his son William, who died in 1703. Ebenezer Cobb was then nine years of age, and has from time to time made the statement that Major William, by his own special request, was buried by the



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side of his father the Governor, and thus the stone of Major William shows his father's resting place over which a monument has since been erected.

It is but a modest, and inconspicuous shaft, with which some of his descendants have marked the spot and nothing more is needed, for, ever foremost in the hearts and memory of those who love our Pilgrim Fathers, will be the man Bradford, the prop and glory of Plymouth Colony, a common blessing and father to all the colonies of New England, the father of American history, and the progenitor of more than fifty thousand American people.

Our illustration shows the south side of his monument. The east and west sides have no inscription. On the north side there is a Hebrew sentence of one line variously translated to signify "Jehova is our help" and "In Jehova's name I die." Then follows:

Under this stone
rest the ashes of
WILL M. BRADFORD,
a zealous puritan &
sincere christian
Gov. of Ply. Col. From
April 1621, to 1657,
the year he died
aged 69.
except 5 yrs, which he declined.

Then there is a Latin sentence in three lines, the same having been translated, as "Do not basely relinquish what the Fathers with difficulty attained."

MRS. ALICE BRADFORD.

Mrs. Bradford according to tradition brought a fair property from England. She is said to have labored dilligently for the improvement of the young women of Plymouth

GOODWIN.

GOODWIN.

and to have been eminently worthy of her high position. By her first husband she is said to be the ancestress of all the Southworths in this country. It has been inferred that her labors were in the direction of literary education; but such training was not then the rule among women below the gentry. Mrs. Bradford, like many genuine ladies of her time, could not write her name, and attached her mark to several instruments. After a long debility she died, April 5, 1670 (N. S.), aged about eighty. She asked in her will to be laid "as near to her husband as may conveniently be" and on the third day after her death her body was born to the spot with special ceremony.

PLYMOUTH RECORDS.

"On the 26th day of March, 1670, misstres Alice Bradford Senr. changed this life for a better, having attained to four score years of age or there about. She was a godly Matron, and much loved while she lived and lamented tho aged when she died and was honorably interred on the 29th day of the month aforesaid att New Plymouth."

The inventory of her estate amounted to £162, 17s. and in her will she made a small bequest to her servant Mary Smith.

BRADFORD'S WILL.

The nuncupative will of Governor Bradford is recorded at Plymouth, upon the testimony of three of his family orphans, as follows:

REGISTER, VOL. V.

"The last will and testament, nuckupative, of Mr. William Bradford senr., deceased May the 9th, 1657 and exhibited in Court held at Plymouth June 3d, 1657.

Mr. William Bradford Senr. being weake in body, but in ppct memory having deferred the forming of his will in

hopes of having the healp of Mr. Thomas Prence therein, feeling himself very weake and drawing on to the conclusion of his mortal life spake as followeth. I could have desired abler men then myself in the disposing of that I have, how my estate (is), none knowes better than yourself said he to Leiftenant Southworth. I have desposed to John and William already theire proportions of land which they are possesed of. My will is that what I stand engaged to p,forme to my children and others bee made good out of my estate, that my name suffer not. Further my will is that my dear and loving wife Alice Bradford shall bee the sole Exequitrix of my estate, and for her future main tainance my will is that my Stocke in the Kennebecke trad bee reserved for her comfortable subsistence as farr as it will extend, and soe further in any such way as may be judged best for her. I further request and appoint my wel beloved Christian ffreinds Mr. Thomas Prence, Captain Thomas Willet and Lieftenant Thomas Southworth to be the supervisors of the desposing of my estate according to the p,mises confiding much in theire faith fullness. I comend to your wisdome some small bookes written by my owne hand to bee improved as you shall see meet. In speciall I comend to you a little book with a black cover, wherein there is a word to Plymouth and a word to Boston and a word to New England with sundry useful verses. These p'tculars were expressed by the said William Bradford Govr. the 9th day of May, 1657 in the p, sence of us,

THOMAS CUSHMAN,
THOMAS SOUTHWORTH,
NATHANIEL MORTON.

The inventory of his estate is as follows:

INVENTORY.

A trew Inventory of the Estate of Mr. William Bradford Senir. lately deceased taken and appraised by us whose names are underwritten, the 22eond of May 1657, and exhibited to the court holden att Plymouth the 3d. of June 1657 on the oath of Mrs. Alice Bradford.

Beding and other things in ye old parlor,	£.	s.	d.
Impr. one feather bed and bolster,	3.	00.	00
It. a feather bed a feather bolster a feather pillow,	3.	00.	00
It. a canvas bed with feathers and a bolster and 2 pillows,	1.	15.	00
It. one green rugg,	1	00.	00
It. a paire of whit blanketts,	1.	00.	00
It. one whit blankett,		12.	00
It. 2 pairs of old blanketts,	1.	00.	00
It. 2 old coverlidds,	1.	00.	00
It. 1 old white rugg and an old kid coverlidd,	1.	00.	00
It. 1 paire of old curtaines darnickes & and an old paire of sach curtaines,		15.	00
It. a court cubbard,	1.	5.	00
It. a winescot bedsteed and a settle,	1.	10.	00
It. 4 lether chaires,	1.	12.	00
It. 1 great lether chaire,		10.	00
It. 2 great wooden chaires,		8.	00
It. a table & forme and 2 stooles,	1.	5.	00
It. a winscott chist & cubburd,	1.	5.	00
It. a case with six knives,		5.	00
It. 3 matchlock musketts,	2.	2.	00
It. a snaphance muskett,	1.	00.	00
It. a birding peece and an other smale peece,		18.	00
It. a pistoll and cutlas,		12.	00
It. a card and a platt,		5.	00
In the great Rome.			
It. 2 great carved chaires,	1.	4.	00
It. a smale carved chaire,		6.	00
It. a table and forme,	1.	2.	00
It. 3 striped carpetts,	1.	5.	00
It. 10 cushens,	1.	1.	00

		£.	s.	d.
It.	3 old cushens,		2.	00
It.	a causlett and one head peece,	1.	10.	00
It.	1 touling peece without a locke 3 old barrells of guns one paire of old bandeleers and a crest,		16.	00
	Linnin.			
It.	2 paire of holland sheets,	2.	00.	00
It.	1 dowlis sheet,		10.	00
It.	2 paire of cotton and linnen sheets,	1.	15.	00
It.	2 paire of hemp and cotten sheets,	1.	15.	00
It.	2 paire of canvas sheets,	1.	10.	00
It.	2 paire of old sheets,		15.	00
It.	4 fine shirts,	2.	00.	00
It.	4 other shirts,	1.	00.	00
It.	a dozen of cotten and linnin napkins,		12.	00
It.	a dozen of canvas napkins,		6.	00
It.	a diaper tablecloth and a dozen of diaper napkins,	2.	10.	00
It.	10 diaper napkins of another sort a diaper tablecloth,	3.	00.	00
It.	2 holland tableclothes,	1	00.	00
It.	2 short tableclothes,		10.	00
It.	2 old tableclothes,		5.	00
It.	a dozen of old napkins,		8.	00
It.	halfe a dozen of napkins,		8.	00
It.	3 old napkins,		2.	00
It.	a dozen of course napkins & a course tablecloth,		6.	00
It.	2 fine holland cubburd clothes,		12.	00
It.	3 paire of holland pillow beers,		18.	00
It.	3 paire of dowlis pillow beers and an old one,		14.	00
It.	4 holland towells and a lockorumone,		5.	00
	pewter.			
It.	14 pewter dishes weying 47 pound att 15d p pound,	2.	18.	09
It.	6 pewter plates & 13 pewter platters weying thirty 2 pounds att 15d p pound,	2.	00.	00
It.	2 pewter plates 5 sawsers 4 basons and 5 dishes weying eighteen pounds att 15d p pound,	1.	2.	06
It.	2 ppeplates of pewter,		3.	04
It.	3 chamber potts,		9.	00
It.	7 porrengers,		3.	06

		£. s. d.
It.	2 quart potts & a pint pott,	7. 00
It.	2 old fflagons an a yore, (?)	9. 00
It.	a pewter candlesticke a salt and a little pewter bottle,	3. 00
It.	4 venice glasses and seaven earthen dishes,	10. 00
It.	2 ffrench kittles,	1. 10. 00
	In the kitchen brasse.	
It.	1 brasse kittle,	15. 00
It.	2 little ffrench kittles,	6. 00
It.	an old warming pan,	5. 00
It.	2 old brasse kittles,	2. 00
It.	a dash pan,	4. 00
It.	3 brasse skilletts,	4. 00
It.	3 brasse candle stickes and a brasse morter and pestle,	7. 00
It.	an old brasse skimmer and a ladle,	1. 00
It.	a paire of andirons,	6. 00
It.	an old brasse stewpan,	6. 00
It.	2 old brasse kittles,	5. 00
It.	2 iron skilletts and an iron kittle,	15. 00
	2 old (?) iron pottes,	1. 00. 00
It.	2 iron potts lesser,	7. 00
It.	2 paire of pot hangers 2 paire of pot hookes,	6. 00
It.	2 paire of tongges and an old fier shouvel,	3. 04
It.	one paire of andirons and a gridiron,	5. 00
It.	a spitt and an old iron driping pan,	5. 00
It.	a paire of iron rackes and an iron peele and another peec of old iron to lay before a driping pan	10. 00
It.	4 dozen of trenchers,	2. 06
It.	2 juggs and 3 smale bottles.	2. 00
	In the new chamber his clothes.	
It.	a stuffe suite with silver buttons & a coate,	4. 00. 00
It.	a cloth cloake faced with taffety lineed threw with baies,	3. 10. 00
It.	a sod coullered cloth suite,	2. 00. 00
It.	a turkey Grogorum [Grogram] suite and cloake,	2. 00. 00
It.	a paire of blacke britches and a kid wastcoat,	15. 00
It.	a lead coullered cloth suit with silver buttons,	2. 00. 00

		£.	s.	d.
It.	a sod coullered short coate and an old serge suite.	1.	10.	00
It,	a blacke cloth coate,		15.	00
It.	a broad cloth coate,	1.	5.	00
It.	a light coullered stuffe coate,		16.	00
It.	an old green goune,	1.	00.	00
It.	a light collered cloth cloake,	1.	15.	00
It.	an old violett coullered cloake	1.	5.	00
It.	a short coate of cloth,		10.	00
It.	2 old dublett and a paire of briches a short coate and an old stuffe dublit and wastcoate,	1.	00.	00
It.	2 paire of stockens,		7.	00
It.	2 hates a blacke one and a coullered one,	1.	10.	00
It.	2 old hatts,		16.	00
It.	1 great chaire and 2 woought stooles,	1.	00.	00
It.	a carved chist,	1.	00.	00
It.	a table,		15.	00
	the plate			
It.	one great beer bowle,	3.	00.	00
It.	another beer bowle,	2.	00.	00
It.	2 wine cupps,	2.	00.	00
It.	a salt,	3.	00.	00
It.	the trencher salt and a drame cup,		15.	00
It.	4 silver spoones,	1.	4.	00
It.	9 silver spoones,	2.	5.	00
	In the studdie			
It.	eight paire of shooes of the 12s,	2.	00.	00
It.	6 paire of shoes of the 10s,	1.	4.	00
It.	one paire of the eights,		3.	04
It.	3 paire of the 7s,		9.	00
It.	2 pairs of the sixes,		2.	08
It.	1 paire of the 5s 1 paire of the 4s 1 paire of the 3s,		6.	00
It.	4 yards and an halfe of linnin woolcye,		13.	06
It.	3 remnants of English cotten,		16.	03
It.	3 yards and an halfe of bayes,		7.	00
It.	17 yards of course English moheer,	2.	2.	06
It.	4 yards and 3 quarters of purpetuanna,	1.	00.	00
It.	18 yards of kid penistone,	3.	3.	00
	5 yards of broadcloth,	3.	15.	00
It.	2 yards of broadcloth,	1.	10.	00

		£.	s.	d.
It.	2½ yards and an halfe of olive cullered carsye,		15.	00
It.	a yard and a halfe of whitish carsey,		7.	00
It.	4 yards of Gray carsye,	1.	4.	00
It.	5 yards and an halfe of kid carsye,	1.	7.	06
It.	4 yards and a quarter of carsey ollive coullered,	1.	10.	00
It.	7 yards of carsye sod cullered,	2.	6.	08
It.	10 yards of gray carsye,	2.	10.	00
It.	6 yards and an halfe of kid plaine,	1.	19.	00
It.	9 yards and an halfe of kash,	3.	16.	00
It.	6 yards of holland,	1.	8.	00
It.	a remnent of cushening,		9.	00
It.	7 smale moose skines,	4.	8.	00
It.	in cash,	151.	9.	06
It.	his deske,		5.	00
It.	2 caskes with some emty bottles,		10.	00
It.	3 or 4 old cases,		3.	00
	his bookes in folio			
It.	Perkines workes,	1.	10.	00
It.	3 of docter Willetts workes viz on genesis exedus and daniell,	1.	00.	00
It.	the ffrench acaddamey,		8.	00
It.	the Guictardian, (?)		10.	00
It.	the history of the church,		8.	00
It.	bodins comons wealth,		6.	00
It.	B. Bablingtons workes,		8.	00
It.	Peter martine comon places,		15.	00
It.	Cartwright on the remish testament,		10.	00
It.	the history of the Netherlands,		15.	00
It.	Peter Martine on the Romans,		3.	00
It.	Mayors workes on the New testament,	1.	00.	00
It.	Cottens concordance,		8.	00
	Speeds general description of the world,	1.	10.	00
	Weames christian sinnagogue and the portrature of the image of god in man,		8.	00
It.	Luther on the gallations,		2.	00
It.	the method of phissicke,		2.	00
It.	Cahins harmony and Cahins comentary on the actes,		8.	00
It.	dounhams 2 cond pte of Christian warfare,		3.	00

		£.	s.	d.
It.	Mr Cottens answare to Mr Willam,		2.	00
It.	Taylers libertie of phrophecye,		1.	06
It.	Gouges domesticall dutyes,		2.	06
It.	justification of seperation or reasons descused & observations devine and morall the synode att dort the appollogys,		6.	00
It.	Mr Ainsworths workes the counterpoison the triang out of the truth,		2.	00
It.	Mr Ainsworth on genisis, exedus and livitticus,		4.	00
It.	Calvin on genises,		2.	06
It.	dike on the deceitfulness of mans hart,		1.	06
It	Gifford refuted,			06
It.	doe on the commandements & another of his,		3.	00
It.	three and fifty smale bookes,	1.	6.	06
It.	Cahine on the epistles in duch with divers other duch bookes,		15.	00
It.	2 bibles,	1.	00.	00
It.	a paire of boots,		5	00
It.	in lether,		18.	00
It.	2 old chists,		10.	00
It.	6 old barrells a bucking tubb a brewing tubb other old lumber,	1.	00.	00
It.	a pcell of cotten woole & a pcell of sheepes woole,	2.	10.	00
It.	a pcell of feathers,		12.	00
It.	3 ewe sheep,	4.	10.	00
It.	3 middleing sheep and a poor one,	4.	00.	00
It.	a rame lambe and an halfe & a half an ewe lamb		16.	06
It.	the old mare,	12.	00.	00
It.	a lame mare and an horse coult,	14.	00.	00
It·	a horse of two yeare old and advantate,	7.	00.	00
It.	another horse coult of yeare and advantage,	5.	10.	00
It.	4 bullockes,	20.	00.	00
It.	7 cowes,	28.	00.	00
It.	a bull,	4.	00.	00
It.	2 young bulles of two year old,	4.	10.	00
It.	a heifer of three yeare old not with calfe,	3.	5.	00
It.	2 heifers of two years old,	5.	00.	00
It.	4 yearlings,	6.	00.	00
It.	five calves,	3.	00.	00

		£. s. d.
It.	a sow and 2 hoggs,	2. 15. 00
It.	2 shoats,	1. 4. 00
It.	five smale shoates,	1. 10. 00
It.	the house and orchyard and some smale pcells of land about the towne of Plymouth,	45. 00. 00
It.	2 spinning wheeles and a wether,	16. 00
	At the Westward in debts upon the duch account consisting in divers pcells	153. 00. 00
	Item debts owing to the estate.	
It.	the Kenebeck stock consisting in goods and debts both English and Indians,	256 00. 00
	More debts owing in the bay,	
It.	in douce the shoomakers hands,	5. 00. 00
It.	in Mannasah Kemptons hands,	5. 00. 00
It.	more belonging to the estate in divers pticulars,	57. 00. 00
	Debts owing from the estate	
It.	to Mr Davis and Mr Sheffe,	5. 00. 00
It.	to Samuell Stirtivant,	2. 3. 00
It.	2 the townes land,	1. 12. 00
It.	John Jourdaine about,	2. 00. 00
It.	to goodman Clarke about,	3. 10. 00
It.	two goodman Nelson for killing of cattle & for veale,	18. 06
It.	to William Palmer,	12. 4. 00
It.	to the church of Plymouth,	5. 10. 00

Som pcells of land not mencioned above belonging to Mr. William Bradford, Senr.

It. one pcell att Eastham and another att Bridgewater.

It. a smale pcell about Sautuckett and his purchase land att Coaksett with his right in the townes land att Punckatessett.

By us

THOMAS CUSHMAN,
JOHN DUNHAM.

It. Sundry implements forgotten belonging to the teame.

SEAL AND ARMS.

We here add a copy of Governor Bradford's autograph together with his seal.

William Bradford Goue.r

It was taken from an original letter of Gov. Bradford's written in his own clear and beautiful hand, and signed by himself and other worthies, the same being a public communication from the Government of Plymouth.

"To or Worp good friends mr Winthrop Gover of the Massachusetts & the rest of the consell ther," in the year 1631.

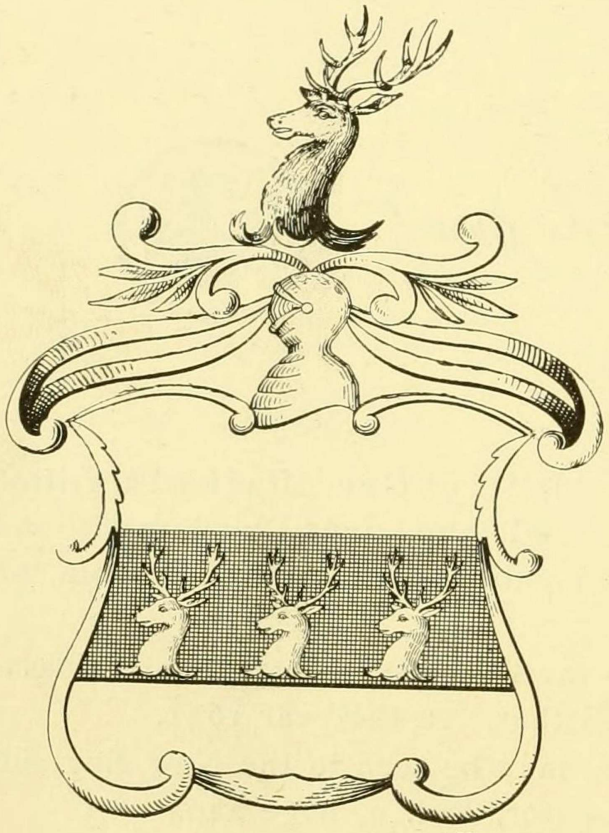
A printed copy of said letter may be seen in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. 2, page 240.

The impression of the seal was in wax and although so much defaced as to be made out with some difficulty, we have no doubt that it was originally intended to represent a double eagle. Our copy has the rare blemish of being too well executed.

FESSENDEN.

We also give an illustration of Bradford arms and crest, on the following page, which is substantially the same as given by Fessenden.

Our illustration of the arms corresponds with Burke's Encyclopedia of Heraldry for Bradford of Yorkshire and Wiltshire, viz. Ar. on a fesse sa. three stag heads erased or. but Burke and Fairbairns both assign this crest only to the Bradfords of Wiltshire.



There is a copy of Bradford arms and crest in Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth, Mass., bearing the following legend:

"Photographed from Gov. Bradford's Coat of Arms, worked by his great grand daughter, Lydia Bradford, and now (1882), in possession of Mrs. James Humphrey of Brooklyn, N. Y., a descendant of Gov. Bradford."

In Vermont's American Heraldry we find the same arms and crest together with this statement:

"We understand that the arms of William Bradford are found in the little church of Austerfield, County York."

If this were true it seems strange that Hunter or some other reliable authority on Austerfield history has not mentioned the same. We may also note that the Bradford's of Austerfield were yeomen, and hence under English heraldry were not entitled to the use of arms, although coming next to the gentry who have the right to bear arms.

CHILDREN.

THE CHILDREN OF GOVERNOR BRADFORD WERE.

BY THE FIRST WIFE.

1. John, born in Leyden before the emigration, was probably left there in the care of his grand father John May; came to America after the cattle division of 1627, was of Duxbury in 1645 and in 1652 was deputy to the General Court and a Lieutenant. The next year he is noted as of Marshfield, which he also represented in 1653. He m. Martha dau. of Thomas and Martha Bourne of Marshfield and in 1653 removed to Norwich, Conn. where he died childless 1678, and his widow married Thomas Tracy in 1679.

BY SECOND WIFE.

2. WILLIAM, born June 17, 1624 m. 1st. ALICE dau. of Thomas and Welthean Richards of Weymouth, who died Dec. 12, 1671 age 44. 2nd. the widow of Pastor Wiswall of Duxbury and 3rd. Mary widow of John Holmes of Duxbury and dau. of John Atwood. Major William Bradford died March 1, 1704, (N. S.) aged 80.

3. Mercy, born before 1627, m. Benjamin Vermayes Dec. 21, 1648. His name may be found among those who took the freeman's oath at Boston May 18, 1642. He afterwards lived at Plymouth on what was called North street but attained no prominence.

4. Joseph, born 1630 m. Jael, dau. of the famous Hingham pastor Rev. Peter Hobart, May 25, 1664. She died in 1730 aged 88. He lived in Kingston, (then Plymouth), on Jones' River, half a mile from its mouth near the ledge of rocks through which the railroad now (1896), passes at a place called "Flat House Dock," perhaps from the circumstance that he lived in a house

with a flat roof. He died at Rocky Nook July 20, 1715 leaving two sons, one of whom had thirteen children and named one son "Carpenter Bradford."

Mrs. Bradford's children by her first husband, Edward Southworth were.

1. Constant, born in Leyden and was about fourteen years old when he came over in 1628. Settled at Duxbury, was a volunteer in Pequod war, 1637 and same year m. Elizabeth daughter of William Collier. Had five daughters and three son. He was for seventeen years deputy from Duxbury and for sixteen years was the Colony's treasurer. Was commissary in King Philip's war although then sixty-one year old. He died in 1679 aged about 65.

2. Captain Thomas, about two years younger than Constant. He was deputy from Plymouth 1651, the next year became an assistant and continued so for eighteen years; was also deputy from Plymouth and at the same time an assistant for the county at large. He was also a prominent military man. He m. an Elizabeth Raynor and died Nov. 28, 1669, leaving but one child, Elizabeth.

MAJOR WILLIAM BRADFORD

was born at Plymouth, Mass. June 17, 1624; became one of the most important men of the Colony. He married about 1651-2, Alice, daughter of Thomas and Welthean Richards of Weymouth, she born 1627, and by her had ten children, four boys and six girls. She died at what is now Kingston, Mass. her death being recorded as follows:

PLYMOUTH RECORD.

> On the 12th. day of december 1671 Mistress Alice Bradford Junr. changed this life for a better about the age of 44 years. She was a gratious woman, lived much desired, died much lamented and was burried the 14 day of the month afore said att Plymouth above said.

After Goodwin's notice of the funeral of Mrs. Alice Bradford Sen. wife of the Governor he says "the year next after the funeral of this distinguished matron another Mrs. Alice Bradford was added to the family group on Burial Hill. She was Alice Richards, wife of William Bradford, Jr., and the mother of a fifth William Bradford." (In the lineage of her children there are three successive pairs of William and Alice Bradford.)

Major William Bradford married 2nd, a widow Wiswall, who was perhaps a daughter of Thomas Fitch of Norwalk. Goodwin says she was the widow of Parson Wiswall of Duxbury, Mass. By her Mr. Bradford had but one child, Joseph, born 1674.

Major Bradford married 3rd. Mary Atwood, widow of John Holmes, pastor of Duxbury and a daughter of John Wood, alias Atwood, of Plymouth. By her Mr. Bradford had four sons.

Major William lived at Jones' River, now Kingston, in the same place and in the same house where his father, the Governor, lived 1627–1647, on the lot before referred to as having passed recently into the possession of the Mass. Society of Mayflower Descendants.

DAVIS.

Here he reared his large family of 15 children, from whom thousands, bearing countless family names have descended during the two centuries that have elapsed since the younger sons were born.

GOODWIN.

In 1656–7 William Bradford Jr. was deputy from Plymouth: in 1658 he became assistant in which office he served for twenty four successive years and for the remaining ten years of the Colony's existence filled the new office of Deputy Governor save three years of Andros' tyrrany, though even then he was in nominal Council of New England. For twelve years he was Colonial Commissioner, now by direct election and now by substitution. In 1695–1702 or longer he was Judge of Probate. His entrance into the board of

GOODWIN.

assistants is not pleasant to contemplate for he was placed there as the representative of that new school of illiberality which was then proscribing Hatherly and Cudworth, Skiff and Robinson for their opposition to the proceedings against the Quakers. Bradford was a high minded gentleman by nature, but unlike his sire he was less a man of genius than a follower of precedent and usage.

FESSENDEN.

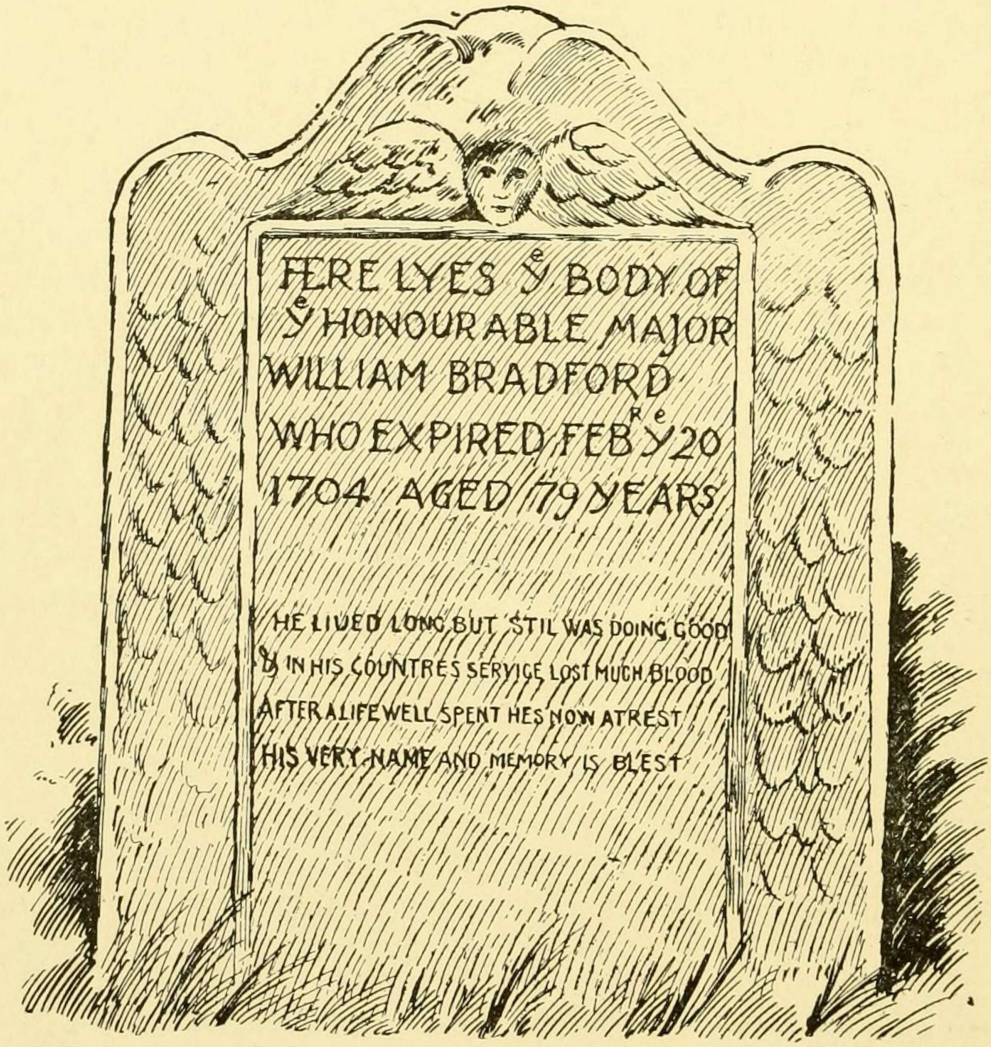
He was next to Standish a chief military man of the Colony. In Philip's War he was commander-in-chief of the Plymouth forces, had charge of the troops at Taunton and often exposed himself to all of the perils of war. At the Naraganset Fort Fight he received a musket ball in the flesh which he carried the remainder of his life. In that desperate mid winter encounter where both parties fought for their very existence nearly a thousand Indians fell a sacrifice and about one hundred and fifty of the English were killed or wounded.

In the year 1662, when Alexander (Wamsutta,) the successor of Massasoit was suspected of designs against the English, Major Bradford was with Major Winslow when the chieftain was surprised and taken prisoner. He was released by the magistrates to go home but was taken sick and tarried for a while at Major Bradford's house from whence he was carried on the shoulders of his men and died a few days later.

DAVIS.

In 1679 the office of moderator having been established by the town itself, William Bradford was requested by a vote of the town to preside at all the meetings, which was confirmed and renewed with no further reference to the office until 1717 when another person was chosen.

Bradford was first made Captain and in the war with the Indians he held the rank of Major. He was assistant Treasurer


FERE LYES Ye BODY OF
Ye HONOURABLE MAJOR
WILLIAM BRADFORD
WHO EXPIRED FEBRe Y 20
1704 AGED 79 YEARS
HE LIVED LONG BUT STIL WAS DOING GOOD
& IN HIS COUNTRES SERVICE LOST MUCH BLOOD
AFTER A LIFE WELL SPENT HES NOW AT REST
HIS VERY NAME AND MEMORY IS BLEST

and in 1691 he was one of the Council of Massachusetts. He had of course received from his father a good education. He was not only very careful as to the preservation of his father's Latin books but bequeathed all of his Latin books to his son Samuel to be given to his son who should be "brought up to learning." He lived at the Jones' River parish and died March 1, 1704, (N. S.) aged eighty.

He had requested to be laid beside his father, but for a wonder the Plymouth road was impassable from snow. The funeral procession therefore followed the shore of the harbor for two and a half miles so that the dead veteran entered the village close by the Rock on which his father originally landed.

GOODWIN.

A slab of blue slate, now in good condition and protected by an iron hood stands over his grave on Burial Hill. Our illustration is of the original stone the surface of which has scaled off and is recut in lower case letters, with a few minor changes in spelling.

MAJOR BRADFORD'S WILL.

His will is recorded on the Plymouth Probate Records Vol. 2. page 40. as follows:

The last will and Testament of William Bradford living in the township of Plymouth in the Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England.

I, the said William Bradford, being exercised with many bodily infirmities which give me cause to think the time of my dissolution to be near, being of a disposing mind and memory, do make ordain and constitute this my last will and testament as followeth:

DREW.

DREW.

1. Item: I commit my soul to God my Creator and my body to the dust of the earth to be decently buried in hopes of a glorious resurrection through the merits of my dear Redeemer, the Lord Jesus Christ. As to what outward estate it has pleased God to bless me with, I dispose of the same as followeth: My debts being first faithfully, fully and truly satisfied and paid, my will is that my loving wife Mary Bradford have her thirds in my lands and meadows where I now dwell in the township of Plymouth as also in all my lands and meadows which I have elsewhere not by me heretofore disposed of during her natural life and that she have with David Bradford, my son, the house in which I live, with the barn and orchard by it during her life and after her decease that my said son, David Bradford shall have my said house barn and orchard to him and his heirs forever saving that my will is that my sons Ephraim and Hezekiah Bradford shall have so much interest in my said house as to have liberty to dwell therein till they can provide for themselves otherwise.

2. Item: To my eldest son John Bradford, I have made over tracts of land and meadow as by deed under my hand and seal appeareth whereon he now dwelleth, further, I give and bequeath to him my father's manuscript viz. A Narrative of the beginning of New Plimouth, Pareus upon the Revelation and Bariff's Military discipline.

3. Item: To my grandson William Bradford, son of my son William Bradford, deceased, I have given tracts of land and meadow as appear under my hand and seal, further I give him when he shall come of age, one of Mr. Perkins his works.

4. Item: To my son Thomas Bradford I have given a portion in lands in Norwich, (which were the lands of my brother John Bradford) as per deed under my hand and seal as may appear.

5. Item: To my son Samuel Bradford I have given tracts of land under my hand and seal as may appear.

6. Item: To my son Joseph Bradford a portion of lands near Norwich aforesaid (which was his mother's and part I purchased) as may appear under my hand and seal, also I give to him the history of the Netherlands and a Rapier.

7. Item: I give and bequeath unto my four sons John Bradford, Thomas Bradford, Samuel Bradford, and Joseph Bradford all that my part and right which I have to the head of Cape Cod.

8. Item: I give and bequeath to my son Samuel Bradford my right of commonage or common right which I have in the Township of Duxbury.

9. Item: It is my will that my sons Israel Bradford Ephraim Bradford, David Bradford and Hezekiah Bradford shall have all that my farm or tenement whereon I now dwell, together with all the fences, orchards, trees and fruit trees (except what is above excepted) standing or growing thereon, with all the other lands, meadows, swamps or right of lands that I now have within the township of Plymouth lying on the northerly side of the brook commonly called Stony Brook with all and singular the priveleges thereof, which said land, meadows, farm or tenement above said I do by these presents give bequeath and devise to my said four sons (that is to say each of them an equal part or proportion) to whom and their heirs forever not to be sold, given or made away either the whole or in part thereof except to each other or some bearing the name of Bradford descended from me. This I give and bequeath to them hoping they will show themselves very careful of, dutiful and respectful to my loving wife their mother during her life.

10. Item: It is my will that whereas my son Israel Bradford has been at charge in building an house upon part of the farm or tenement above—said that he, the said Israel shall have and enjoy the said house for his own, together with an acre of land thereunto adjoining, to him and his heirs forever.

11. Item: I will and bequeath to my said son Israel, my belt and Rapier.

12. Item: I give to my son Ephraim Bradford one of my musquetts and a table with drawers.

13. Item: I give to my son David Bradford my silver bowl after his mother's decease not to be alienated from the family of the Bradfords.

14. Item: I give to my son Hezekiah Bradford my gold ring and a silver spoon.

15. Item: I give to my grandson William Bradford the son of John Bradford my silver wine cup when he comes of age.

16. Item: I give to my daughters, Mercy Steel, Hannah Ripley, Miletiah Steel, Mary Hunt to each of them besides what portion I have already given 10 shillings apiece to be paid within a year next after my decease.

17. Item: I give and bequeath to my daughter Alice Fitch a wrought cushion that was her mother's.

18. Item: I give unto my daughter Sarah Baker two of my biggest pewter platters and also a china bason; also a cow to be delivered to her within a year after my decease.

19. Item: I give unto my son Samuel Bradford all my Latin books to encourage him in bringing up one of his sons to learning which said books it is my will that they shall by him be given to his said son whom he shall so bring up.

20. Item: I give to every one of my daughters a good book which they may choose out of my library.

DREW.

21. Item: I give to Hannah the wife of my son Samuel Bradford Mr. Borroughs on the 11th of Matthew.

22. Item: It is my will that the rest of my books be safely kept by my executors and in case my son Samuel shall bring up one of his sons to learning to be by said executors delivered to him when he comes of age.

I do constitute and appoint my loving sons John Bradford, Samuel Bradford and Israel Bradford as executors of this my last will and testament to pay such debts as I owe, to receive my dues and to see my body decently buried, to defray the charge thereof and to see my will (as near as they can) in all the particulars of it performed, thus hoping they will faithfully perform such a trust committed unto them. I do revoke and make void any former will by me at any time heretofore made.

I, the said William Bradford have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty-ninth day of June, 1703.

Signed sealed and declared to be his last will and testament.

William Bradford

In presence of us

JOHN ROGERS,
THOMAS LORING,
EPHRAIM LITTLE, JR."

DREW.

MAJOR BRADFORD'S HOMESTEAD.

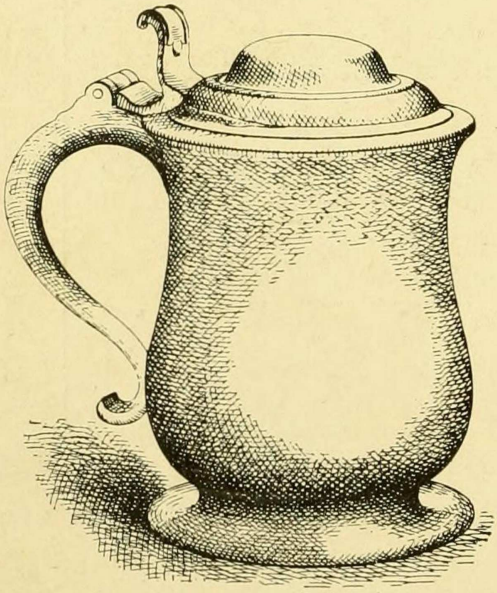
Jones' River where Bradford died takes its name from Capt. Jones of the Mayflower who was one of the exploring party that went three English miles up said river on December 29, 1620. About 1855 Francis Drew made excavations in the old cellar of the Bradford house and found numerous bricks and a few household articles. One of the said bricks is now in Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth.

People of middle age well remember several apple trees of the

old orchard which stood in a decaying condition after 1840 and one was left standing and bearing fruit until about 1877. It was a high-top sweeting, set out, it is believed in 1669 and which in this year of grace, 1876, bears a small quantity of fair fruit. Notwithstanding the great age of this apple tree it came to an untimely end, for a boy on a Fourth of July made a bonfire in its old hollow trunk, and every vestige of life in the historic tree went up in smoke on that Independence Day and the fragments were carried off by relic hunters.

DREW.

There is now deposited in Pilgrim Hall a pewter tankard and plate which has come down from the days of Major William through Nathan, the youngest son of David. They bear the crown mark of William III., of England and the Major was living through the whole reign of that sovereign. Mary, the widow of Major William Bradford died in 1715.



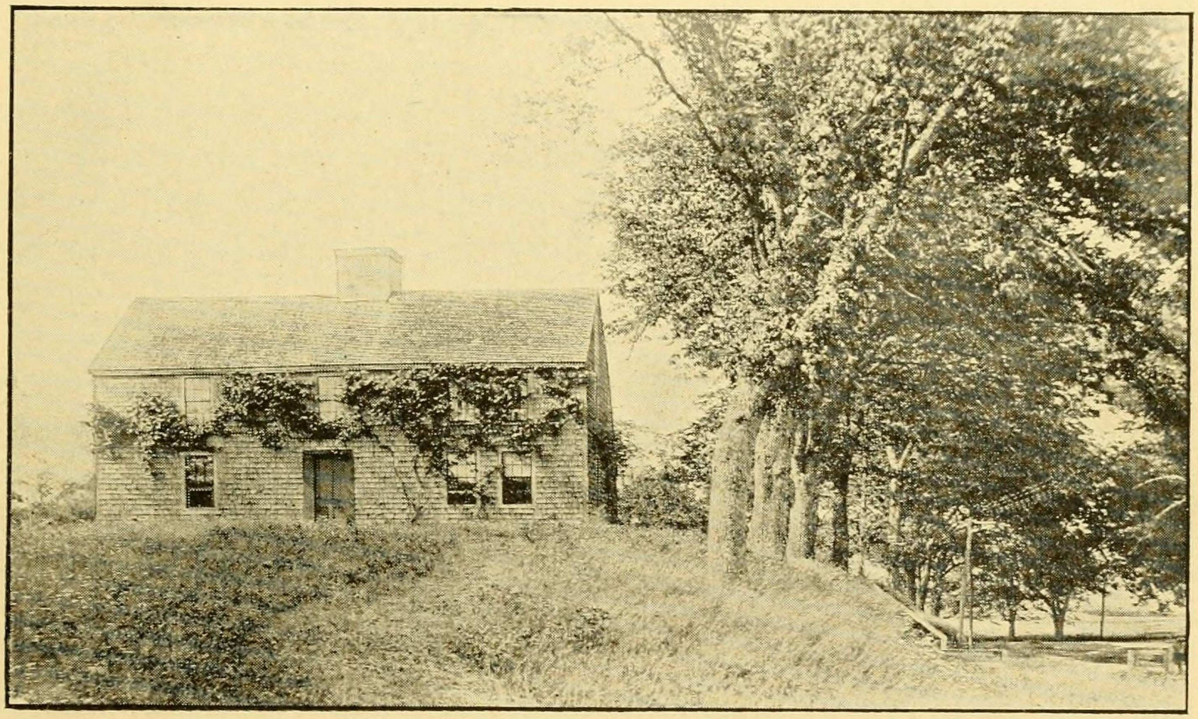
MAJOR WM. BRADFORD'S PEWTER TANKARD.

CHILDREN.

BY HIS FIRST WIFE.

1. John, born Feb. 20, 1651–2, married Mercy, daughter of Joseph Warren of Plymouth, Feb. 5, 1674, with whom he lived sixty-two years. He was known as Major John Bradford and lived a few rods from Jones' River south of Stony Brook. His house is still standing very near the railroad, so that any one riding in the cars between Plymouth and Boston can have a good view of it while passing over the river. It was built about 1674, and according to tradition an attempt was made to burn it by the

Indians during Philip's War. This is the same house to which reference is made by Rev. Thomas Prince, the chronologist, in the note written by him on the fly-leaf of Gov. Bradford's manuscript history, where he describes his call on Major John Bradford in 1728. Major Bradford was a deputy to the general court from 1689 to 1691 and he was one of the representatives from Plymouth to the first general court held at Boston after the union with Massachusetts. He died Dec. 8, 1736, aged nearly 84. His widow died at the old historic house herein before noted as now standing.



MAJOR JOHN BRADFORD'S HOUSE.

2. William, born March 11, 1655, married in 1679 Rebecca, daughter of Josept Bartlett of Duxbury. He resided at Kingston and died in 1687.

3. Thomas, born 1657, who by his father's will received lands in Norwich, Conn., removed to that state and it is said married Anna Smith, daughter of Nehemiah and Anna (Bourn) Smith. Fessenden was in error in saying that he married Anna

Fitch. He married 2nd. Priscilla, daughter of Major John Mason, the hero of the Pequot War, and died in 1708.

4. Mercy, bapt. at Boston, Sept. 2, 1660 married Samuel Steele of Hartford, Conn., Sept. 16, 1680. He was a descendant of John Steele one of the first settlers of Hartford.

5. Alice, born 1661, (?) married, 1st, Rev. William Adams of Dedham, March 27, 1680. She married 2nd. Major James Fitch.

6. Hannah, born 1663, married Nov. 28, 1682, Joshua Ripley of Hingham, Mass. Joshua and Hannah Ripley were among the pioneer settlers of Windham, Conn. He was their first town clerk and treasurer and also the first representative from Windham to the General Assembly. She was a noble and useful woman, remarkable not only for intelligence and accomplishments but for her skill in the art of healing, being the first and for a long time the only physician in the settlement. They had twelve children. According to their tombstones he died May 18, 1739, age 80. She died May 27, 1738, age 75.

7. Meletiah, born 1667, married John Steele of Norwich, son of James and Bethia (Bishop) Steele of Hartford, Conn., and grandson of George Steele, brother of the first John. He died March 6, 1697–8, and she married Ensign Samuel Stevens of Killingworth, Conn., who died in 1712.

8. Mary, born 1668, married William Hunt, and died Oct. 10, 1720, aged 52.

9. Samuel, born 1668, (?) married July 1689, Hannah, daughter of John and Elizabeth Rogers of Duxbury, Mass., where Samuel Bradford was living as early as 1700, when he was chosen juryman. He was called Lieutenant, held several public offices and died April 11, 1714.

10. Sarah, born 1671, married Kenelm Baker of Marsfield.

By second wife.

11. Joseph, born 1674, married 1st. Anna, daughter of Rev. James and Priscilla (Mason) Fitch of Norwich. He married 2nd.

Scandals vpon them; and intended to prosecute against them in England, by petitioning & complaining to the parlemente Also Samuell Gorton & his Company made Complaints against them. So as they made Choyse of mr Winslow to be their Agente, to make their defence; and gaue him Comission & Instruct ons for that end In which he so carried himselfe, as did well answer their ends, and cleared them from any Blame, or dishonour, to the shame of their aduersaries. But by reason of the great alterations in the State, he was detained Longer then was expected; and afterwards fell into other Imployments their, so as he hath now bene absente this 4 years. which hath been much to the weakning of this gouermente; without whose Consente, he tooke these Imployments vpon him

---

Anno 1647 ~~~~~ And Anno 1648

Mrs. Mary (Sherwood), Fitch, daughter of Capt. Matthew and Mary (Fitch), Sherwood of Stratford, Conn., and widow of Capt. Daniel Fitch, who was brother to his first wife Anna. Capt. Matthew Sherwood's wife Mary was a daughter of Thomas Fitch of Norwalk, and if Joseph Bradford's mother was also a daughter of the said Thomas Fitch as has been stated, then his second wife Mary Sherwood was his own cousin.

BY THIRD WIFE.

12. Israel, married Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Bartlett of Duxbury, Mass., and resided in Kingston.

13. Ephraim, married Feb. 13, 1710, to Elizabeth Brewster, the daughter of Wrestling Brewster, the son of Love, who was the son of Elder William Brewster. The records of Plymouth give her name as Bartlett, but she could not have been the daughter of Benjamin Bartlett as stated by Davis.

14. David, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Finney, 1714. He lived at Kingston and died March 16, 1730. His widow married a Mr. Ludden of Boston.

15. Hezekiah, married Mary Chandler of Duxbury, Mass., and resided in Kingston.

CONCLUSION.

On the preceding page we give a *fac simile* of the last page of Bradford's manuscript history of Plymouth, as one of the concluding pages of our life of Bradford.

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